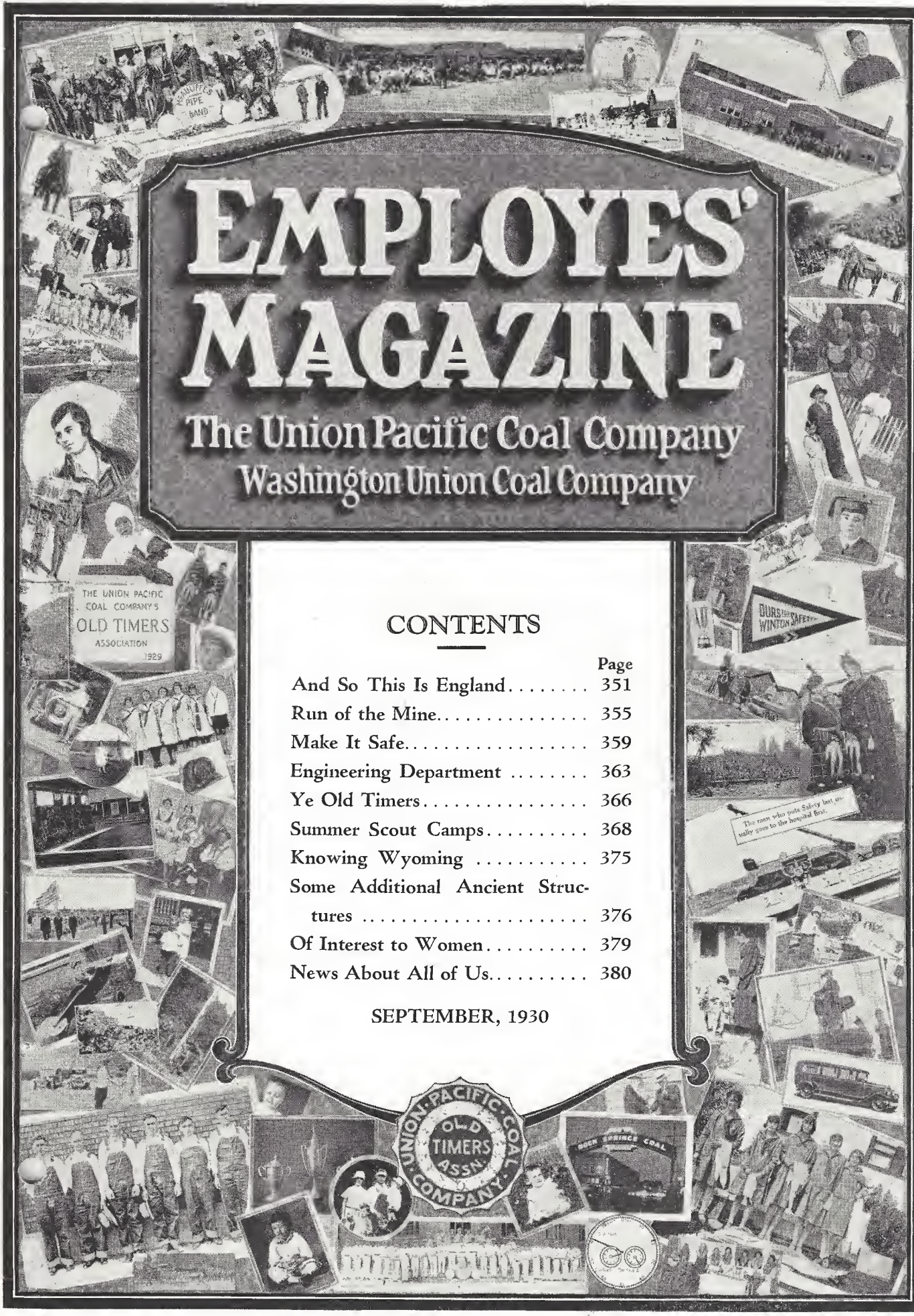

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Arch at Karnak

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EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

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And So This Is England

By EUGENE McAULIFFE

TO SEE the chalk cliffs of England for the first time since childhood, to ride through its green, hedge-trimmed fields, to glimpse its remaining thatched roofed cottages and the hundreds of village church spires, each surrounded by its own "God's Acre", with the high-towered and spired Cathedrals that dot the land, on a soft sunshiny day, is more than a real joy; it is like riding through fairyland.

To look upon the English fields and English villages, with every roof dotted with tile topped chimneys, to feel the soft sunshine, to note the great flocks of rooks and the fleecy clouds that lazily float by overhead, every house and cottage banked with flowers of vivid hue, is a privilege that none who can do so should forego.

To the American accustomed to our massive locomotives, passenger and Pullman cars, the railway equipment used in Great Britain looks like playthings, but when the station master blows his little whistle, the locomotive answers with a "toot-toot", not half so loud as the whistle on the children's merry-go-round, and off you glide. Without jerk or jar, the beautifully designed locomotive quickly swings into its stride, and sixty miles an hour is only noticeable by the rapidity with which the towns, villages and streams fall behind. An almost total absence of grade crossings makes British railroading safe for automobilists and the public do not use the railway tracks as a thoroughfare.

The run from Southhampton on the "boat train", (for a special train carries the passengers of every ocean liner into London) is quickly made, and we catch a glimpse of the great dome and steeple of St. Paul's Cathedral built by Sir Christopher Wren after the great London fire of 1666. Next the Thames, and crossing one of its many bridges we stop in Euston Station, through which millions of passengers pass in the course of a year. To the average American accustomed to our towering skyscrapers, which climb to new heights each succeeding year, the modest stature of London buildings is startling. More than five stories is unusual, and to see an inconspicuous shop, restaurant or business office, occupying the ground floor of a building in the very heart of the world's greatest city, seems extraordinary. We must naturally assume that land values must be moderate indeed.

London, like every other large city, has its modern and palatial type of hotel, but again, in the very center of the city can be found modest, well-managed hotels, all occupied by people of reasonable means and invariably, of good manners. The office fixtures are exceedingly plain, the booking and other clerks usually women, with a flock of maids on every floor, who in answer to the bell, will arrange your bath, bring you tea and cakes, wine, ale or beer, their vocabulary largely limited to "Thank you" and "Sorry". Rooms with connecting baths are yet largely a luxury, but the hall bath has been developed to a high state, clean and with endless towels, soap and brushes. Before midnight, a line of shoes extending from Room No.1 to No. 848 (if there are that many rooms) can be seen, shoes of every style and size, from the two year old baby's article, up through "Milady's" slippers to No. 16 brogues.

Every hotel, club and store of reasonable proportions in London has a door man, well uniformed, tall, erect, wearing the indelible imprint of military training, and without exception, you will find ribbons and war medals won by valorous service on his coat, a veritable blaze of color. To mention London's points of interest, the Tower of London, Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's Cathedral, The House of Parliament, the British Museum, etc., would require a volume, but we cannot neglect London's police force, perhaps the finest body of civil servants in the world. These men maintain order in this great city, weaponless except for a short baton, which many of them never draw to control a law-breaker in a life time, depending wholly upon the fact that the people of Great Britain know that the law is supreme and when its agents issue a command, it is to obey. To see a London "Bobby" direct the traffic through Piccadilly Circus for example, is to see a fine piece of management indeed. By the simple process of raising his white-

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clothed arm and hand, a hundred autos, taxicabs, busses and tram cars start and stop with the precision an electric light is put on or off. Ask a London policeman a question and he will give you the answer without looking at a manual, promptly and politely. There is a story current in London that the Paris Commissionaire of Police sent seven picked officers over to learn how to control traffic in Paris. They made the appointed study and, after going home, attempted to put London methods into use, with the result that the seven were either killed or maimed within three days. Telling a French cabman when to stop is a waste of time; he merely puts on more speed and turns around the policeman. The seven candidates for immortality were perhaps not big enough to be seen and Paris still runs on the American "hit and miss" plan. Paris has a few raised islands in the center of the street where pedestrians may find refuge. We think it was Will Rogers who said that hitting a man or woman on an island "did not count".

It was our privilege to attend a meeting of the British Institute of Mining at Birmingham, a city of 1,000,000 population. The Lord Mayor opened the business meeting and, with the Lady Mayor, attended the reception held in the University "Great Hall"; and then on the second evening they honored the occasion of the Annual Dinner of the Institute with their presence. We might mention the many orders and decorations worn by those who attended this dinner, but the aftermath of the war is deserving of a chapter by itself. We might say that a paper relating to the mechanization of a coal mine, not only took first place on the business program, but in addition, completely overshadowed the remaining papers in the general interest evoked.

Riding from London to Glasgow on the "Royal Scot," the crack daylight train of the London Midland Scottish Railway, we passed through the great industrial section of England and across the Scottish border where great areas of moorland, occupied only by the shepherds, their families, and flocks of sheep are in evidence. We will tell of Scotland in another story, but this borderland was the scene of war and reprisal, attack and counter-attack, when the Gael in years gone, hated the Saxon who sought his subjection. When one reads, hears and sees the evidence of the destruction done to churches, cathedrals and countryside in Great Britain occasioned by religious wars or political rows in which religion was made a pawn, one is given to wonder at first if Christianity has justified its existence and then comes the compelling thought that if there was not a Divine Force behind the Christian religion, it would never have survived the crimes and brutalities committed by those who used the symbols of the Cross to further their own selfish, bitter, and oftentimes murderous ends. What can we say of a fiend in human form who could tear down the stone carvings and illuminated glass that today is priceless and which human hands cannot reproduce. Carvings in solid stone as delicate as the finest lace; glass of every color and tint which, when the sunlight passes through its countless parts, look like a mass of precious jewels. It is to wonder to what ends man's ambition for transitory glory will not carry him.

Passing through Scotland, which we will touch upon in a later article, we ran down to Newcastle-on-Tyne, a great industrial city, where coal was first mined, and which is yet one of the greatest coal shipping ports of Great Britain. To "carry coals to Newcastle" is a saying centuries old, meaning to do the superfluous. It was our privilege to spend the evening in the home of a very dear friend, who hails from Durham, the city just across the Tyne where much English church history was made. The simplicity of these splendid people, their outlook upon life, manners, morals and religion, stamped them as part of that England which for centuries has furnished a pattern for the world. The following day was spent in Durham, walking its narrow winding streets, lined with little shops, its sidewalks two and three feet wide in places, recalling those laid down in Old Mexican cities in the sixteenth century. Durham is the center of one of England's great coal fields, but alas, idle tipples, workless men and women, and evidence of privation appear on every hand.

Durham Cathedral, still locally known as the "Abbey", is one of the most important and grandly situated of England's church edifices. This Cathedral, 469 feet long, 170 feet across the transepts, with a central tower 218 feet high, was built on the site of a church consecrated in A. D. 999. After the Norman Conquest, the cathedral was started, the choir completed A. D. 1093 to 1096. Additions were made from time to time up to the close of the seventeenth century. Just north of the cathedral stands the castle built by William the Conqueror in A. D. 1072, and rebuilt by Bishop Pudsey in the twelfth century. The castle is a massive building, constructed to keep back the then warlike Scots.

Now we will speak of the south of England again. To be born in a place and then to see it again, to make a photograph of the house one was born in a long time ago, to read one's own baptismal record in the register of the parish church, all Christian names written in the Latin tongue, and to recognize the parade ground upon which a soldier father walked and drilled men when he returned from service in India, to sit in the class room where he taught, and to glimpse the park in which as a boy of five we walked, brings back memories that, fed anew, will never fail while life lasts. To look upon the winding roads, the leafy lanes, the fields of hops and grain, with plum and cherry trees laden with ripe fruit and apple trees full of half-grown fruit, that are characteristic of Kent, was indeed a privilege.

For fear we might be misjudged in our love for our birthplace, we must mention that looking about within All Saints Church, built in the fourteenth century in Maidstone, we found on the south wall of the church a tablet to the memory of Laurence Washington who died in 1619, this tablet

bearing the Washington Arms. Kent was a kingdom in the early days and fast by the church, whose floors and walls are filled with the tombs of Kentish men, there stands the old palace built in the fifteenth century and once occupied by the Archbishop of Canterbury. One and one-fourth miles south of Maidstone stands Leeds Castle, the one castle in England yet wholly surrounded by a lake, ingress and egress obtained by passing over a bridge and through the one great gate, where a portcullis and drawbridge once cut off the castle from the world. Leeds Castle was the home of Lord Colepepper, Governor of Virginia (1680—83), and of his grandson Lord Fairfax, (1692 to 1782), who retired to his estates in northern Virginia, where he trained the youthful George Washington, the father of our country. It will readily be seen that Kent and America are insolubly related.

The beauties of the Stratford-on-Avon country, with its lovely fields and farmsteads, its old thatched houses, its limpid brooks and rivers, never fail to linger in the memory of the thousands who annually make their pilgrimage to the birthplace and the resting place of William Shakespeare, the world's greatest playright and author. Not far away stands Warwick Castle, one of the most picturesque feudal residences in England. The castle had its inception in the year A. D. 918, the present structure built in the 14th and 15th centuries. Within the interior can be seen paintings by Raphael, Van Dyck, Holbein and other masters, the armor worn by Cromwell, wonderous tapestries, and other treasures of exquisite beauty and priceless value. In the conservatory can be seen the Warwick Vase, found in Hadrian's Villa in Tivoli, which was fashioned fifteen centuries before Christ. The garden is counted one of the most beautiful in England. Cromwell spared Warwick but destroyed Kenilworth, five miles away.

Kenilworth Castle represents one of the finest and most extensive baronial ruins in England. It was founded by Geoffrey de Clinton, Treasurer to Henry I, about 1120. Passing through several hands, it fell to Queen Elizabeth, who presented it to her favorite courtier, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, who spent vast sums upon the castle, and who in 1575 there entertained the Queen in most sumptuous style. It is said that this entertainment cost Dudley 60,000 pounds, or $300,000, a vast fortune in that day. When the Queen was entertained, the whole countryside was feasted, and it is told that 3,000 beeves, with thousands of poultry, were consumed in honor of Elizabeth on this occasion. Scott immortalized Kenilworth in his novel of that name, and however much he may have added to Kenilworth in the form of romance, even his matchless pen could not add jot or tittle to its majesty and beauty. Kenilworth is now but a ruin, but no human being who once stands on its crumbling walls will fail to acknowledge his debt to Scott.

South and east of London stands Canterbury, the ecclesiastical metropolis of England, (Mater Anglaie). When the Saxons invaded England in 449, they established a military station here, calling it Cantwarabyrig, or "Burg of the Men of Kent". Here in 597 came St. Augustine from Rome, to convert heathen England. It will be understood that Christianity gained its first foothold in England within a generation after the crucifixion, and before Augustine's coming. There is a well defined legend that Joseph of Arimathæa, whose hands assisted in laying the body of Christ within the tomb, first brought Christianity to England, then a part of the Roman Empire. The scene of Joseph's Mission was Glastonbury, near Wells, where it is said he built a mud and wattle church, preaching Christianity therein. Glastonbury is close by the Isle of Avalon, the scene of the half factual, half legendary tales of King Arthur, and where the King and his Lady, Queen Guenivere, were interred. King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table, immortalized by Sir Thomas Mallory's "Morte de Arthur" and Tennyson's "Idylls of the King", have intrigued youth for generations. Having read both, we confess to a greater liking for Tennyson's stately verses than for the tales of knightly jousting as recited by Sir Thomas. To return to Canterbury, the world concedes to St. Augustine the first successful Christian missionary work effected in England, effected through the conversion of Ethelbert, King of Kent, the priest aided by the Queen Bertha, who prior to her marriage was a Frankish princess. Augustine was consecrated "Bishop of the English" at Arles, France, but Archbishop Theodore was the first Bishop to obtain the recognition of his primacy from the English Bishops.

The story of Canterbury is too long to tell in the space available, but one must perforce pause when he stands on the spot where Thomas a Becket was murdered, December 29, 1170, and we confess to an even greater thrill when we stood before the memorial tablet erected to Major E. Mannock, Victoria Cross, who destroyed in combat during the Great War, 75 enemy aeroplanes. Great and challenging as is the Cathedral, St. Augustine's Abbey close by holds equally high place. Here recent excavation unearthed the tombs of several Saxon kings, and much of the foundations and walls of the early buildings built in part of Roman brick, can be seen. Geoffrey Chaucer, the father of written English, through his "Canterbury Tales"; Dickens in his "David Copperfield", and a village church rector, Rev. R. H. Barham, who wrote the "Ingoldsby Legends", all gave Canterbury much literary fame, and on a street corner stands the original locomotive, "Invicta", built by George Stephenson in 1830.

Our recital must hasten to a close, but after standing by the tombs of Kings and Queens, Knights and Ladies, Saints and Sinners; after suffering the shock we several times experienced when we looked down to find that we were standing on the grave stones of men, who in past centuries had moved the world with their eloquence, their courage or their genius, we were compelled to pause at the head

of the great sweeping stairway in Christ's Church College, founded by Cardinal Wolsey in 1532, the title to this, the greatest of Oxford's 21 colleges for men, (there are also five modern women's colleges) being "Aedes Christi". It is invariably referred to by the Fellows and Students as "The House".

It is within The House that the great stairway leading up to the "Hall" is located, and it is not hard to vision the great churchman, whose ambitions and unfortunate environment enmeshed him in politics, coming down the stairway, clad in his red robes, a page carrying his sweeping skirts, his priests and his personal chaplain followed by the students making up the procession. Stripped of his rank, his power, and his priestly privileges by Henry VIII, the great seal of England taken from his hands, the day came when Wolsey descended this same stairway for the last time. It was then doubtless that Wolsey thought the words that Shakespeare uttered; "Had I but served my God with half the zeal I served my King, He would not in mine age have left me naked to my enemies." At the entrance to the Hall can be seen Wolsey's red cardinal's hat, and upon the walls of the Hall hang the portraits of many scores of the men who from Elizabeth's time on, added to England's fame and greatness. It is in the tower of Christ Church that the clock with its bell "Great Tom", is located. The bell weighs seven tons, and since its erection in 1682, it has rung a curfew of 101 strokes, promptly at 9:05 P. M. every day, thus commemorating the number of persons originally on the college foundation. And speaking of clocks, may we pause to refer to a clock located high up above the street in the city of London, which never had ceased to run and strike the hours for more than 200 years until the war days came. Then a youthful and prankish recruit, restless perhaps to get overseas, decided that he would do something in London never before done, and so when night came, he climbed up into the tower, stopping the clock whose wheels had never ceased to turn for 200 years.

Oxford, the seat of England's earlier learning. its college buildings, libraries and chapels, all deserving of weeks of study, proved fascinatingly interesting. One's mind, however, grows tired of looking at sculpture and paintings, of reading inscriptions and listening to historic recitations, but when the human touch enters, we immediately become attentive again, and so it was after leaving the "Great Hall" of "The House" that the aged don who accompanied us about, asked us to look out of the stairway windows into the garden. Looking down with him, he pointed out the scene of Lewis Carrol's Stories, known to all English speaking youth as "Alice in Wonderland". He showed us the windows behind which Alice, then fourteen, with her father Canon Lidell, her mother, known in the stories as the "Queen", and her two sisters lived. He told us who the other characters in the stories were taken from, including the very irrascible "Duchess". Our readers will appreciate the thrill we experienced when the very old, sedate and scholarly gentleman, who had doubtless helped to mold the minds of many of England's great men of the present day, pointed out to us the bush at the side of the garden where Alice met the Rabbit, just as he was saying to himself, "Oh, dear! Oh, dear! I shall be too late". Alice you will recall, did not mind the Rabbit's remark so very much, but when he actually took a watch out of his waistcoat pocket, looked at it quickly and hurried on, Alice did take notice, and burning with curiosity, she followed the Rabbit and when "he popped down a large rabbit hole under the hedge", Alice popped after him. It was in this beautiful garden, sitting at a tea table with the three young girls that Lewis Carrol, staid professor of higher mathematics, told the three happy children the "Alice in Wonderland" stories, later put into book form to be read and dreamed over by millions of the world's young and not a few of its elders. The old gentleman also remarked that he many a time had "chased the Chesire Cat out of the library". The persons from whom the characters were taken have all gone to their reward with the exception of Alice, who yet, past seventy, lives in England. The author, whose real name was Charles L. Dogdson, lies in the cemetery at Guilford, in Surrey, and we are given to wonder of the tender memories that are doubtless the most prized possessions of "Alice", now approaching the sunset of life.

Sailing westward from England and homeward, the Mersey widening out into the Irish Sea, we can only see one picture, the soft beauty of England's skies, her green and hedge lined fields, her country villages with a dozen or more church spires always in sight. The memories of her great cathedrals, her ancient castles and monuments will remain with us always, but as a background to her lovely countryside. We have promised to speak of Scotland later, and so we must forbear here telling how her wild Highland Lochs and Glens impressed us with their shifting clouds that wreath the mountain tops to melt away when the sun breaks through the clouds banked above. Nor can we here do justice to the warm hospitality shown us by our Scottish friends. West of England and separated from it by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel, lies that other island, that lack of time prevented our visiting, Erin's Isle, whose beauty bas been for centuries the theme of song and story, and whose songs were for so long written and sung in a minor key. Ireland seems now to be enjoying better days. With her population reduced to little more than one half the number existing before immigration to the United States and the Colonies brought her to her present status, with a government that fortunately seems to be in good hands, the old stories of famine and privation are, we hope, things of the past. If we are so fortunate as to cross the Atlantic again, Ireland will be our main objective. Next month we will tell of Scotland.

Run of the Mine

A Forward Step Taken

GRADUALLY, the fact that strikes, with or without cause, only lead to the destruction of the Union and injury to the men who strike, as well as their families, is finding a place in the minds of the workmen. The past prevalent practice of mixing cheap politics in with labor affairs is also an outworn practice and paragraph No. 4 of the new anthracite agreement sets out this new attitude of mind in a clear understandable way, this paragraph reading in part:

> "The mine workers have requested the operators to assist them in the collection of union dues, stating that such assistance will not only be an accommodation to them but will substantially lessen their cost of operation as an organization. The mine workers have also stated their desire and intention to take active and affirmative steps to eliminate, as far as possible, strikes and shut-downs in violation of this agreement; to eliminate group action designed to restrict output; to restrict general mine committees to their constitutional functions within the union, recognizing that such committees have no power under this agreement; to cooperate with the operators for the promotion of efficiency and the production of an improved car of coal, with the understanding that existing practices and payments covering refuse shall be continued; and to make effective all of the terms and provisions of this contract."

The east has taken a leaf from their western brothers and there now but remains the tragic task of eliminating the radical theorists that still permeate the Union in what was the Central Competitive Coal Field. Immunity from labor strife and controversy for five years and seven months is promised under the new anthracite agreement, and Mr. Lewis and his associates are to be congratulated for the constructive work done in Pennsylvania.

Exit the Howat-Fishwick-Germer Combine

THE sun has set and twilight is quickly settling down on the rival Union organization that blazed across the Illinois mine labor sky a few months ago.

The court that passed on the charge that President Lewis has violated the injunction secured by the Howat-Fishwick-Germer insurgents, merely slapped Mr. Lewis on the wrist by fining him $500, this after the court had expressed the opinion that the defendants had intended no contempt of court. President Lewis has appealed from paying the small fine and on August 13th, Judge Kearn of the Circuit Court at Benton, Illinois, issued an injunction forbidding the Howat-Fishwick-Germer combine from collecting Union dues and assessments, also forbidding the holding of joint board meetings with the Illinois operators. This put the injunction on the other foot, so to speak. In view of the extensive use made of the injunction privilege in Illinois, the Mine Workers Union should abandon their campaign to outlaw the injunction through Federal legislation.

The successful negotiation of a new anthracite wage contract by Mr. Lewis, acting for the regular Union organization, for the period commencing September 1, 1930, and expiring March 31, 1936, five years and seven months, a real achievement, doubtless led Harry Fishwick to make recent public announcement that he would not be a candidate for re-election as President of District No. 12, which covers Illinois, and the situation has been made even more discouraging for the rump Union crowd by the recent statement of President William Green of the A. F. L. addressed to the Illinois State Federation of Labor, in which Mr. Green expresses the opinion that the Howat-Fishwick-Germer crowd are not legally entitled to sit in the State Federation meetings. Harry Fishwick is not such a bad fellow, but when he invited Alex Howat and Adolph Germer over to Springfield to join him in saving the Union, he picked a couple of boys who could never be content to drive from the back seat. Thus endeth another chapter in the troublesome career of the mine worker who always retains one privilege—that of paying the bills.

The British "Coal Mines Act"

THE British Coal Mines Bill, which bas been foremost in British Legislative affairs for nearly twelve months, was agreed upon late in July. The bill was a Labour Party measure introduced to carry out the pre-election promises of the Labour Party. Reduced to the fewest words, it was planned to (a) restore the seven hour day to the workers, (b) to raise the selling price of coal. Unfortunately for the British coal owners and workers, Parliament does not control the coal min-

ing situation in Germany, France and Belgium, and it is the tonnage that the British mines are able to export in competition with the mines of the three competing countries, that largely determines the success or failure of the British mining situation.

On more than one occasion, the Labour Party bid fair to go on the rocks over the Coal Mines Act, and it was only the support of a sufficient number of the Liberal Party that carried it by these perilous places. The truth is that while no love is lost between the Liberals and the Labourites, the Liberals did not want to chance having a worse leader than Mr. MacDonald returned in his stead, nor did they want a politically muddled nation to send Mr. MacDonald and his party back for another year's groping.

The bill lacks in definiteness, dependent as it is upon both the workmen and the owners for the eventual solution of the most important issues, included in which is the ultimate duration of the work day, the price to be charged for coal produced in the various districts and the relative price to be charged for domestic and export coal. At the bottom of the whole scheme lies the conflicting theory that the work day can be shortened while the cost of production is to be reduced, this without any recommendation or plan for change in method of mining, such as the more general use of machinery, etc. A reduced price for coal sold in export trade it is thought might be brought about by charging a higher domestic rate, but in view of the fact that the bulk of the great factories are either closed down or working on short time, with the transportation companies losing earnings at an unprecedented rate, this theory does not bear promise of success.

The Coal Mines Act, born of the influence brought to bear on the Labour Party by the Miners Federation of Great Britain, represented the outstanding promise made by the party, and the act as passed leaves, as we have before said, the eventual solution of the major problems to the industry itself. As the mining industry and mine labor have never been able to agree on a policy in the past, they are not liable to do so as a result of the passage of the act, and there the industry stands.

A Busy Railway Station

THE Gare Saint Lazare Station in Paris, France, is one of the busiest railway stations in the world. Statistics made public by the French State Railways a few days past indicate that 106 million people passed through Saint Lazare in 1929. On June 7, 1930, Whitsuntide Eve, 1019 trains, carrying 337,000 passengers, were handled. From 8 to 9 A. M. is the peak morning hour for incoming passengers when 770 per minute leave the trains, the outgoing peak occurring at 6:20 to 7:20 P. M., when an average of 886 passengers per minute board trains for their homes.

In addition to the load of regular and suburban travel that pours through this great station, a total of 1,194 boat trains carrying passengers to and from Transatlantic steamships, arrived and departed from the Gare Saint Lazare in 1929. Thousands, yes, of every nationality, speaking divers tongues, but withal very little confusion prevails in this, the largest station in Paris.

New Anthracite Agreement Will Run to April, 1936

A NEW Union Wage agreement which will run for a period of five and one-half years has just been consummated by a committee of the Anthracite Operators and the Anthracite Miners with Mr. John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America. Press reports indicate the negotiations were of a very harmonious nature, and were completed in a space of three weeks.

The new agreement gives the miner the benefit of the "check off', under which the operators will collect $12.00 per year from each miner for Union dues, and it also gives the operators the right to pay by check where banks are in operation; it provides a method under which wage and other matters may be reconsidered not oftener than once a year during the life of the agreement, by a joint committee comprised of six operators and six representatives of the miners.

Following the adoption of the agreement by the sub-committee, Mr. Lewis issued the following statement in which Mr. W. W. Inglis, who headed the operators' sub-committee, concurred.

> "We are gratified to confirm the negotiations of a new agreement that will spell industrial peace in the anthracite region for a period of five and one-half years after expiration of the present contract," said the statement. "This will mean an unbroken era approximating ten years."
>
> "The agreement is predicated upon a continuance of present wages and speaks for itself. It also provides in a comprehensive fashion for the working out of a concrete program of cooperation. It provides for mutual accommodation to each other.
>
> "The arrangement for collection of dues will reduce operating expenses of the union. In consideration for this accomodation, the agreement provides for practical co-operation by the miners in promoting efficiency in operating methods and economy in the cost of production, without decreasing the miners' earnings.

"The arrangement set forth in the contract for meetings from time to time of the negotiating parties will, in our estimation, prove to be a vehicle for the extension of the good-will now existing in the industry and promotion of its well-being.

"We feel that not alone the miners and the operators but the citizens of anthracite communities and the nation are to be congratulated on the successful outcome of the negotiations."

This agreement should make for stabilization of the anthracite coal industry, which, like the bituminous industry, has suffered many disastrous, sporadic strikes. The successful negotiations for a new agreement covering such a long period of time, demonstrates that the popularity of the strike as a means of settling wage disputes is waning.

The British Economic Situation

THE American press has made frequent complaint of the foreigner, English, French and German, who drifts up and down through the Atlantic Coast cities and thereafter publishes a book complimentary or otherwise on our American habits, customs and affairs. With this thought in view we hesitate to comment on things British from the limited knowledge that can be obtained through a thirty day stay.

The British economic situation is, however, so obviously bad and so palpably growing worse, that little harm can be done in any instance by recording our impressions.

To begin with, Britain lacks political leadership and while the conduct of her Parliamentarians occupies a form differing somewhat from our American practice, there is no practical difference between the maudlin silly action of the Member of Parliament who recently ran off with the mace, the traditional symbol of authority, and the ravings of the Senator from Alabama, Mr. Heflin, who shouts about the imminent seizure of the United States by the Pope of Rome or some other equally remote influence. We confess that the British Parliamentarian who addresses his political opponent as "the honorable and gallant gentleman", when he really thinks that he is a blackguard and a horse thief, excels in politeness, but the result is quite the same.

For a year, the Labour Party have been in control in Great Britain. They have even enjoyed the sympathetic support of a number of Liberals, but insofar as achievement goes, their regime has been a complete failure, industry slackening, unemployment and taxation increasing steadily. However fully we may believe in the theory of democratic government, the fact remains that a true democracy has never fully succeeded, and the attempts now being made toward the exercise of the principle are failing of success.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, is a man of education and character. Without a social or political background, he could only gain prominence in governmental affairs by espousing the cause of the poorer class, and so he sought his opportunity in the Labour Party. This party in the beginning derived numbers from the trade unions, but unfortunately it derived its ideas from the Socialists. Therein lies the tragedy of the Labour Party. For reasons of political expediency, the crude and unworkable theories of the Socialists were touted as a solution for the nation's economic problems and most extraordinary promises were made to labor, this on the assumption that there was no limit to the raising of revenue by taxation. The result has been that industry, unable to pay its bills for high priced labor and raw material, plus extraordinary rates of taxation, has gradually shrunk, until a general state of depression exists throughout England, Scotland and Wales. Collieries and iron mines are closed, steel furnaces are black and thousands of factories are shut down. In the meantime, the government has attempted to carry the living expenses of its idle working men and women through the medium of the dole, a cash payment to each person who is unable to find gainful employment. The result of this situation is expressed in the fact that on July 21, 1930, a total of 1,972,700 names were on the registers of employment exchanges, an increase of 850,057 above the year before. To pay the dole calls for a continuously increasing sum of money, and sooner or later the bottom of the barrel will be reached, and then what?

We have heretofore spoken of the economic situation. There is an even worse result that flows from the socialistic theory that by legislative measures alone prosperity can be brought to everyone. The dole is eating into the very heart of British manhood; it is rapidly translating a self-respecting citizenry into a collection of cadgers and idlers. The youth of England elect in thousands of instances to accept the dole rather than work for double the amount, arguing that more food and more clothing are required and a greater hazard attaches to a man's life when he is working than when idle. The result is that youths of 18 years and upward are being taught that the acceptance of the dole represents an honorable condition which includes justification for marriage and parenthood, with the result that if this thing continues the nation will soon very largely consist of legalized paupers.

Labor and laboring men cannot, because of their

being laboring men, govern a nation, any more than they could assume the task of carrying on the work of the great surgical hospitals, the teaching work done in Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, or Glasgow, and the thousand and one other world tasks that call for special genius, education and quality of mind. The world's great men have in the past come out of poor homes and they will to a greater extent continue to do so, but the ability to drive a locomotive or an auto truck, to cut stone and to lay brick does not, in and of itself, fit a man to sit in Parliament, to make and administer laws. Again we hesitate to venture prediction, but if the British people do not put the government back into the hands of men of the ability and character of those who made it the greatest government in the world, a position it for long occupied, the sun of England's greatness will surely set, and the whole civilized world will be the loser. No one can say what the ultimate result will be.

Rev. Dr. J. L. Zaplotnik Resigns the Pastorate of the North Side Catholic Church to Return to the Omaha Diocese

Genuine regret was expressed in Rock Springs recently when it was announced that Dr. Zaplotnik has been recalled to his old diocese at Omaha.

Dr. Zaplotnik was born at Luze, Jugoslavia, and was educated at Kranj in that country, coming to America in 1902 when 19 years of age. He immediately entered the seminary of St. Peter and St. Paul, at St. Paul, Minnesota, taking studies in Philosophy and Theology, later taking post graduate studies at the Catholic University of Washington, D. C., where he obtained his Doctor's degree; being ordained a priest in 1908.

Rev. Dr. J. L. Zaplotnik

He was, for ten years, assistant pastor of St. Agnes Church, Omaha, and pastor of St. Peter and St. Paul Church at Omaha, where he was instrumental in putting up a splendid church building and parsonage. At the end of seven years, these church buildings, through Dr. Zaplotnik's efforts, were entirely free of debt.

About three years ago he came to Rock Springs, arriving here September 1, 1927. Dr. Zaplotnik has been very successful in his work here, as he is a man of very high character, and under his administration the church membership has grown very perceptibly.

The people of Rock Springs genuinely regret that it is necessary for Dr. Zaplotnik to leave here and again accept work in his old diocese of Omaha, where he goes on August 1st.

Rev. Father Krantz, of Detroit, has arrived in Rock Springs and will temporarily act as Pastor until a permanent appointment is made.

A Strangely Built Railroad

THE strangest railroad in the world is in Ireland. Perhaps only in Ireland could it be operated successfully, because it would seem that the conductors of the trains on this railroad would surely have need to kiss the Blarney Stone and acquire tactful and eloquent tongues.

It is known as the Lartigue Railway and links Ballybunnion and Listowell on the west coast of Ireland. It is a one-rail road twelve miles in length. Its single track is elevated above the ground about three feet. The engines as well as the cars are built to balance on the single rail. The engines have two boilers, like twins, which straddle the rail. The cars have rows of single seats on either side of the tiny aisle and must be evenly balanced as to weight.

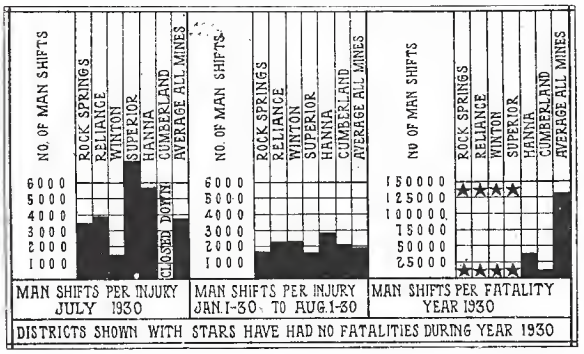
In the arrangement of his passengers, therefore, the conductor must be careful. If Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Murphy get aboard and Mrs. Murphy, who is fat, chooses the side of the car on which there are already five passengers, leaving Mr. Murphy who is thin, to sit opposite her where there are four passengers, the conductor must add a bag of sand, which is available at the depot for this purpose, to Mr. Murphy's side of the train. Or, perhaps he suggests to Mr. Murphy that Mrs. Murphy really ought to see the scenery on his side of the train, and that they change seats. Whether by Irish blarney as he seats his passengers according to weight instead of preference, or mathematical computation, mental arithmetic and the use of the proper sand bags, the conductor must maintain a balance to keep the train from tipping.

Another feature of this railroad would seem to call for an unusual development of patience on the part of those who operate it. Perhaps it is just as well that the twin boiler engine is only capable of the magnificent speed of four miles an hour. The road goes through many farms and the farmers have what is known as a "track-gate" to enable them to cross the elevated rail. Sometimes when the engineer approaches a farm-house he finds this track-gate wide open. He blows his whistle. The farmer comes out, closes his gate, and the waiting train is permitted to resume its four mile an hour speed.

This railroad has been operating for many, many decades and is one of the tourist treats of Ireland since it passes through beautiful country and Ballybunnion is one of the prettiest and most popular resorts in Erin.

Make It Safe

July Accident Graph



Place	*Man-shifts*	*Injuries*	*Man-shifts Per Injury*
Rock Springs	13,821	4	3,455
Reliance	3,938	1	3,938
Winton	6,180	4	1,545
Superior	7,495	1	7,495
Hanna	5,762	1	5,762
Total	37,196	11	3,381
PERIOD JANUARY 1, 1930 TO JULY 31, 1930			
Rock Springs	76,985	45	1,711
Reliance	29,657	13	2,281
Winton	37,447	16	2,340
Superior	60,736	38	1,598
Hanna	37,134	14	2,652
Cumberland	14,801	7	2,114
Total	256,760	133	1,938

July shows a vast improvement over last six months in reducing accidents. During the month shown in the above graph 37,196 man-shifts of labor were performed with 11 compensable accidents. This is an average of 3,381 man-shifts for each accident. This is not counting 382 man-shifts that were performed at Cumberland during the month in the closing down of that property.

Most of the eleven compensable accidents that happened during the month are of a trivial nature, although some are rather serious and will keep the injured ones away from their work for several weeks. The average of all mines has increased also, showing 3,381 man-shifts per injury.

An analysis of the accidents shows that protective clothing, such as hard toe shoes, goggles and possibly gloves would have prevented some of the injuries. Each year in most all of the leading industries, there is being used more protective clothing. A short time ago, in a section of one of the western coal mines, men were wearing a fencer's mask, hockey or padded gloves, hard-boiled hats, hard-toed shoes, shin-guards, and a ball-catcher's chest protector.

All of the above regalia may seem somewhat absurd to underground men in this coal field, but the men working in this particular mine were glad to wear all of this protective clothing. While we do not need all of these articles in our mines, a careful study of the accidents shows that goggles, hard-toed shoes, and possibly a protective legging will prevent a large percentage of our accidents.

U. S. Bureau of Mines Rescue Car No. 2 to Be In This Field In the Near Future

In September, probably the 21st, the U. S. Bureau of Mines Rescue Car No. 2 will come to the Southern Wyoming Coal Fields to conduct classes in First Aid and Mine Rescue Training.

A large percentage of The Union Pacific Coal Company's employes have received this training in the past and now hold certificates; but there are new employes and some older men that have not received this valuable training and now is your opportunity to take this work.

Every man now holding a first aid certificate should complete a 10 hour course and new men or men not having a certificate will be required to take 15 hours training before they are entitled to a certificate and the New Edition of the Manual of First Aid Instruction for Miners.

There are several changes in the new Manual and a number of new and more simple dressings for different injuries, and all members of first aid teams should be particularly interested in this because our next First Aid Meet will be conducted according to the rules and regulations of the new manual.

As most everyone in the mining industry knows, the U. S. Bureau of Mines has been urging 100 per cent first aid training for the past 5 years. A large number of Coal Companies already have this practice established, both in the Union and non-Union fields, and in each case their accident rate has dropped both as to frequency and severity rate.

It is hoped that every miner and general outside man will attend the first aid classes and become proficient in administering first aid to the injured.

The car will stop at Hanna, then will probably go to Winton, Reliance, Superior, and Rock Springs Mines.

The Miner's Ounce of Prevention —the Operator's Pound of Cure

The following abstract taken from U. S. Bureau of Mines Information Circular 6282, prepared by Mr. W. D. Ryan, Mine Safety Commissioner of the Bureau, and well known to all our employes, is published as containing most valuable suggestions to mine workers and officials.

INDUSTRY must be made to realize that "Safety First" means just that—safety first. The miner must realize that safety first takes precedence over earnings. The employer must realize that safety is the first consideration, and is not to be subordinated to profit making. Neither employe nor employer is justified in adopting the principle of safety first with reservations; that is, they will practice safety *first* only so long as they think that it does not interfere with earnings or profits. This paper proposes to demonstrate that subordinating safety to possible profit is short-sighted and that over an extended period of time it does not result in increased profits or earnings. An employe through disregard of safe practice may receive an injury that will cause him a loss of earnings—if, indeed, he is not killed or permanently incapacitated. If permanently incapacitated any compensation he may receive is very likely to be wholly inadequate as compared with probable earnings if the accident had not occurred. The employer, upon his part, will find that the burden of compensating his injured employe will far exceed the outlay of money necessary to maintain a reasonable program of safety in his mine or plant.

The mine foreman is one of the most important factors in the matter of mine safety. A vigilant and competent mine foreman, once he has established the confidence of the employes in his ability as a foreman, can be of invaluable assistance in promoting mine safety, for through him and his assistants the employes may be made to cooperate. Every employer should remember, then, that the selection of the foremen and their assistants is one of the most important matters connected with the work of establishing the maximum amount of safety in his mine.

Everyone connected with the mining industry must be made to realize that there is to be no backsliding and no let-up in safety work; that no matter how dry and tedious the routine may seem it is absolutely essential and justified for both humanitarian and economical reasons. Efficient safety effort pays dividends in actual cash to both employer and employe.

About 50 per cent of underground accidents in coal mines take place at the working face where the miners dig and load the coal. Approximately 17 per cent of coal-mine fatal accidents are the result of underground haulage. Face and haulage accidents can and will be reduced materially if the individual miner takes all precautions necessary to protect himself and if the management does all in its power to make underground haulage as safe as possible. That this can be done is amply proved by some safety records made by individual mines or mining companies.

It is no matter of mere luck when coal companies are able to achieve such gratifying safety results. Such results are produced only when the management and the working force are imbued with the spirit of safety. This spirit is engendered in a number of ways in which "safety first" becomes a living fact instead of a hackneyed slogan. If better safety records are to be established in this country as a whole what steps are necessary to accomplish this desirable result?

The following quotation is taken from "The British Coal Dilemma" by Lubin and Everett, 1927, showing progress made in British coal-mine accident prevention. The comparison is based on 1,000 underground workmen for the year 1926.

> "Safety regulations which require the setting of timbers at intervals of four feet and prohibit the use of electrical equipment such as the trolley locomotive add significantly to costs. Workmen's compensation which adds over $15,000,000 a year, or as much as $12.00 per miner employed, to the overhead of the industry means six cents for each ton of coal produced. These factors, to be sure, mean physical and financial protection to the worker. And they have made the coal industry of Great Britain the safest in the world. *In 50 years the deaths from accidents in Great Britain's mines have fallen from 2.57 per thousand men underground to 1.13 per thousand. Surely this is a record to be proud of particularly when compared to the fatal accident rates of 2.9 per thousand in the bituminous and 3.11 in the anthracite industry of America.* Likewise the granting of accident compensation benefits which run up to 75 per cent of a worker's income is a step in social progress which might well be emulated in other countries."

Can the underground fatality rate in this country ever be reduced to that of Great Britain, as quoted above? We say it can and our opinion is backed up by the safety records previously set forth in this paper.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE MINER

First of all, the miner himself is the most important cog in the safety machine. Everyone who has made a study of mine accidents is astounded at the number of fatalities that occur through indifference on the part of the employes themselves. There can be no doubt of this. It is attested by safety experts, mine inspectors, and others whose duty it is to observe and report on mine accidents.

Many persons interested in mine-safety movements have for years contended that at least 75 per cent of all industrial accidents are preventable.

But even if only 20 per cent of the accidents could be eliminated, think what a tremendous improvement that would be. It would mean that hundreds who are doomed to die every year, so long as slipshod safety methods prevail, would be spared to the benefit of society at large and their families in particular. Thousands, who every year are doomed to disabilities costly to themselves, the industry, and society, to say nothing of the pain and suffering involved and the varying degrees of disabilities incurred, would escape if even only 20 per cent of the mine accidents could be prevented.

It is estimated that for the year 1926 (see U. S. Bureau of Mines Circular 6155, Accident Cost and Mine Safety, by E. H. Denny) injuries of all kinds fatal and nonfatal, cost the miners of the nation $106,060,500 in lost wages, based on a wage of $5.00 per day. Annually the loss is estimated to run about $94,000,000 in lost wages due to accidents or $124.00 for every man employed. It is known that the operators suffer approximately a similar monetary loss. Thus employer and employee in 1926 suffered a loss of $188,000,000, which figured on an annual production of coal, makes the operator's loss amount to about 14 cents a ton. It will be seen that from monetary considerations alone a reduction of 20 per cent in the accident rate would make a splendid saving to both employee and employer.

Improvement of the accident rate is therefore a matter of vital interest to both employer and employee, entirely aside from humanitarian reasons.

It is know that where intensive, persistent safety work is fostered there is a betterment in the accident rate. The instances quoted at the beginning of this paper were all the results of continuous intensified safety effort. The aim of all safety propaganda should be to convince the miner that—in the last analysis—*he* can do more than anyone else to protect himself against injuries.

Responsibility of the Operator

This does not mean that the operator can't greatly assist in the work. Where excellent safety records have been achieved it has been almost invariably through the insistence of the operator, who by various means has been able to secure the cooperation of the employees. The miner, then, it should be repeated, is the key to the whole safety situation. This fact in no way releases the operator from reponsibility; for there are some angles of safety over which he has exclusive control. For instance, in the hiring of employees it is apparent that it is the operator's duty to select and retain only those who will not disregard safety rules and regulations. An operator knowingly employing or retaining employees who are heedless and reckless or incompetent is certainly guilty of jeopardizing the lives of such persons and others in his employ as well. Furthermore, the operator has the choice and selection of foremen and other assistants whose duties include supervision of the mine property. If these men are incompetent or unconcerned as to safety conditions in the mine, the operator is responsible for any injuries that may arise through their negligence. It is plainly the duty of the operator to choose these operating officials with great care and demand of them that they supervise the operation of the mine carefully and insist that safety measures of all kinds be enforced at all times.

Conclusions

The points to be emphasized in order that the miner's ounce of prevention may become the operator's pound of cure may be summed up briefly as follows:

1. At least 50 to 75 per cent of mine accidents are preventable.
2. The miner himself must be made safety conscious or he can defeat the whole safety program.
3. It is beneficial for operator and miner to work together in the matter of safety.

Knowing that accidents are preventable, the operator should take the initiative in accident prevention by giving to every employee first-aid and mine rescue training, the best known method of making the miner safety conscious. The effort put forth in behalf of these relatively simple and inexpensive safety measures will be repaid many times in reduced accidents.

July Injuries

KEEP YOUR NAME OFF THIS LIST

JOHN R. RANDOLPH, JR.—*Snubber—Rock Springs No. 4 Mine.* Contusion of foot. Was snubbing a car in a room, when car derailed, catching his foot between car bumper and bottom.

ROBERT JULIOUS—*Faceman—Rock Springs No. 8 Mine.* Fractured left forearm. While standing along side of a scraper shovel that was in motion, the clevis on the rope broke, and the pin struck him on the left forearm.

CYRIL YENKO—*Machine Man—Rock Springs No. 8 Mine.* Fracture of three metatarsal bones of left foot. Was helping to slide conveyor pans down a pan line and got left foot between the ends of two pans.

MATT SAPET—*Prop Puller—Rock Springs No. 8 Mine.* Contusion of left knee. Was pulling props, when the Sylvester chain broke, causing Sapet to fall on his left knee.

WILLIAM FULLER—*Miner—Reliance No. 1 Mine.* Injured left eye. Was picking coal at the face, when a piece struck him in the eye.

ED VICKROY—*Motorman—Winton No. 1 Mine.* Lacerated thumb. Was trying to clean out a sand pipe while the locomotive was in motion and caught hand between sand pipe and a piece of coal along side of track.

ALBERT GUNTHER—*Joy Machine Operator—Winton No. 1 Mine.* Lacerated hand, fracture of first and second fingers. Was raising the boom with a jack which slipped and caught in the conveyor flight that was in motion. In holding the jack Gunther's hand was caught and painfully injured.

ARCHIE DELEU—*Miner—Winton No. 3 Mine.* Contusion of right knee. Deleu was on man-trip and raised up just as trip started down slope. He was knocked off the trip and sprained his knee.

MIKE NOSICH—*Tunnel Worker—Winton No. 1 Mine.* Contusion of back. Was picking down loose top, when some pieces fell and struck him on his back.

MATT ESKRA—*Faceman—Superior "C" Mine.* Injured left foot. While standing on a conveyor Duckbill, and picking coal at the face, his foot was caught between the Duckbill and the face.

A. HAKALA—*Inside Laborer—Hanna No. 4 Mine.* Contusion and laceration of thumb. Was jacking a derailed car on track and in pushing the jack from under the car, he caught his thumb between jack and car.

Mr. Robert M. Lambie, Chief, Department of Mines, West Virginia, Visits Rock Springs

IN ACCORDANCE with the promise made Mr. Lyman Fearn, State Coal Mine Inspector, and Mr. J. A. Smith, of The Union Pacific Coal Company, Mr. Robert M. Lambie, Chief of the Department of Mines, with headquarters at Charleston, West Virginia, paid a visit to the SouthernWyoming coal fields Tuesday and Wednesday, July 29th and 30th, and inspected several of the coal mine operations with Mr. Fearn during his visit.

Mr. Robert M. Lambie.

As a courtesy to Mr. Lambie, the mining men of this vicinity gave a dinner for him at The Union Pacific Coal Company Club House, at which the following were present: George B. Pryde, I. N. Bayless, James R. Dewar, A. T. Henkell, George A. Brown, F. V. Hicks, W. K. Lee, Wm. Redshaw, G. A. Knox, V. O. Murray, Thos. Foster, M. W. Medill, D. C. McKeehan, Lyman Fearn, D. K. Wilson, Jos. Edgeworth, Arthur S. White, M. L. Kintz, Robert M. Lambie, Thos. H. Butler, Arthur Vail, C. E. Swann, and O. G. Sharrer. A very pleasant hour was spent in visiting with Mr. Lambie, who is an exceedingly genial gentleman as well as a high grade mining engineer.

After dinner, adjournment was made to The Union Pacific Coal Company Old Timers' Building, where a meeting of the Rocky Mountain Coal Mining Institute had been called to listen to an address by Mr. Lambie. Mr. Wm. Redshaw, President of the Chapter, occupied the chair, and in introducing Mr. Lambie, paid a high compliment to him as a mining man, recalling his achievements along safety lines in the State of West Virgina.

Mr. Lambie gave an exceedingly interesting address. He reviewed the early history of coal mining in West Virginia, telling of the very difficult mining conditions in some cases where mining operations are carried on under cover of about 4,000 feet. He told of the very gaseous operating conditions surrounding mining and the extreme explosibility of the coal dust. He told also of the work of himself and his thirty odd deputy inspectors who supervise all mining operations in the State of West Virginia. He described the safety program that has been going on for some years in his state and was particularly complimentary with regard to the Safety Courts which have been established whereby the employes vote for the officers of the Court, and have a large part in the conviction of violators of Safety rules. Mr. Lambie stated that no other one thing had contributed more to the improvement of safety observance than the work of these courts.

Mr. Lambie told also of the great Safety and First Aid Field Days they have in that state, comprising ten sections of the state, one of these meetings being held recently at Beckley, West Virginia, at which ten thousand people attended. Not only were the men becoming interested in Safety First, but the wives and families of the employes play a very decided and important part in the reduction of accidents in the coal mines of the state, because they realize that they are the principal sufferers when the bread-winner is incapacitated through a mine accident or loses his life in the course of his employment.

Mr. Lambie is an extremely pleasing speaker, and his address was listened to with very close attention by the sixty odd men of the Institute present. He received a very cordial invitation to come to Wyoming at some future time.

A Tribute to Lincoln Mellor

Born February, 1913 at Hanna, Died August, 1930

He is not dead but sleeping
Safe in the Master's keeping.
Loved ones bereft with sorrow,
To face the lone to-morrow
God's love shall give you peace.

He is not dead, but sleeping.
We too are in God's keeping.
And though our hearts are breaking,
Shines out the silver lining
God's love shall give you peace.

—H. E. C., August, 1930.

Engineering Department

Humidity in the Home and in the Mine

By C. E. SWANN

In Two Parts—Part I, Humidity In the Home (See August Magazine) Part II, Humidity In the Mine.

IF THE moisture content of the air we breathe in the home is of vital importance to our health and comfort, it becomes doubly so in the air we breathe in the mine, because the operation of mining coal produces large quantities of fine dust which is distributed over the mine workings by the forced draft, necessarily used to remove the noxious gases from the live workings. The above condition has been aggravated by the increased use of rock dust as a medium for preventing the spreading of mine explosions from place of origin over other parts of the mine.

Absence of water in a mine is as distressing as an excess of it. In the high and dry region of the Rocky Mountains, many mines are found which make very little if any water. The result is that at such mines air humidification and other methods of protecting against dust troubles are given most careful attention by operating men.

Investigations, particularly by the United States Bureau of Mines, have brought out the rather surprising fact that, practically regardless of the relative humidity of the ventilating air at the intake, or of the temperature conditions, the relative humidity of the mine ventilating current when discharged from the mine varies from 80% to 100% and is usually over 90%.

The accompanying table summarizes 48 tests that were made, and shows that for every 100,000 cubic feet of air circulated per minute, an average of 5,657 gallons of water is extracted from the mine by the ventilating current every 24 hours.

A review of analyses of American coals shows that the normal moisture content of green bituminous coal varies from 2 per cent to 12 per cent, while some Rocky Mountain coals run as high as 25 per cent.

Air has the ability to hold a certain amount of invisible moisture in suspension. The higher the temperature of the air, the greater is the amount it will hold. When the air is carrying all of the invisible moisture it can, the condition is known as saturation.

The ratio of the amount of invisible moisture that is in the air at any temperature to the maximum amount of invisible moisture it will carry when saturated at that temperature, expressed in percentage, is known as the relative humidity of the air. The relative humidity table, Fig.1, shows the amount of water the air will carry at any given temperature. Therefore if the temperature of saturated air is lowered, a certain amount of moisture that was invisible becomes visible in the form of fog, vapor or rain, and is deposited on any surface with which the air may come in contact.

The methods used by the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company for attaining humidification of its mines in 1924 were explained February 14th, 1924, to The Rocky Mountain Coal Mining Institute at Denver by R. L. Hair, the company's division engineer at Trinidad, Colorado.

Mr. Hair showed how live steam is used both to heat intake air by the use of banks of pipe coils in the mouth of the incast and for further humidification by discharging it into the air stream through perforations in the pipe line 100 feet inby. Low pressure steam in great quantities is exhausted into the air stream about 225 feet inside the mine

FIG. 1.
U. S. BUREAU OF MINES BULLETIN No. 20

State	Number of Mines	Number of Observations	Air Temperature Degrees F. Intake	Air Temperature Degrees F. Return	Relative Humidity Per Cent Intake	Relative Humidity Per Cent Return	Water Extracted Gallons Per 100,000 Cubic Ft.	Water Extracted Gallons Per 24 Hours
Alabama	5	5	71	69	72.5	92.5	2.27	3,269
Iowa	3	3	46.5	56.5	61.5	93	4.70	6,768
Illinois	8	11	45.5	58	60.5	91	4.44	6,394
New Mexico	9	14	36	53	57	82	4.57	6,432
Colorado	1	1	72	70	18	85	9.02	12,991
West Virginia	9	9	58.5	56	63	94	2.30	3,341
Virginia	1	1	49	57	84	95.5	3.04	4,378
Pennsylvania	1	4	48	49	87	91	1.17	1,685
Total	39	48	53					
Average				58.5	63	90.5	3.94	5,657

mouth. Atomizing sprinkler heads, every 500 feet, leading from water pipes running through all entries, carry the humidification deep into the mine.

Roof, Walls and Roadways Wetted Frequently

At 125 foot intervals there are hose connections on the water pipes and a man with a piece of hose frequently washes down roof, walls and roadways. Empties were sprinkled on their way into the slope and loads on their way out. To make certain that the quantity of loose fine coal through the mines is kept down to minimum, the night shifts load it out frequently.

The average temperature for seven days at the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company's mine was 38 degrees Fahrenheit and the humidity 48 per cent. This means about two gallons of water was contained in each 100,000 cubic feet of air. The temperature reading in the return air course over the same period was 63 degrees Fahrenheit and the relative humidity was 100 per cent. At this temperature and humidity about eleven gallons of water are contained in every 100,000 cubic feet of air. Assuming that this quantity passes per minute—about the average quantity at each of their mines—and assuming the temperature and humidities as stated, about 13,000 gallons of water would be extracted from the mine each 24 hours. If no vapor is applied artificially, the under-saturated intake air must get its moisture from the dust on the walls, roof and floor of the mine, and the drier the dust is, the more it is to be feared, both from an explosion and health angle.

What the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company attempted to do was to heat the air at the mouth of the mine to the required temperature and give it all the moisture it could carry, before it proceeded on its way through the mine. In many cases the air was raised to a temperature higher than the mean temperature of the workings, so that its moisture would be deposited on the walls, roof and floor of the mine. By the application of plenty of water under a strong pressure on the roof, sides and roadways, the dust was moistened so that it would ball in the hand. They believed that dust thus thoroughly wetted would not propogate an explosion.

The theory that this system of humidifying mine air made the propagation of a mine explosion remote has been more or less discounted, and an elaborate system of rock dusting has rapidly taken the place of humidifying mine air to prevent the spread of mine explosions, both from a cost and safety angle. Heavy sprinkling of the roof rock causes many caves which otherwise would not occur.

In warm weather, when the relative humidity of the outside air is high and its temperature is lowered on entering the mine, the surplus moisture is deposited along the cooler walls of the mine, the process being known as sweating.

In cold weather, cool air enters the mine with a comparatively small percentage of moisture, but, warmed by the walls of the mine, the air develops a strong affinity for moisture and abstracts it from the coal and other surfaces of the mine. It has been shown by the observations summarized in the table shown previously, from the Bureau of Mines Bulletin No. 20, that the air in this way will abstract enough moisture to reach a relative humidity of between 80 per cent and 100 per cent by the time it leaves the mine. This indicates the extreme power of cool mine air to dry up the dust and place same in suspension and affecting the health conditions of the mine.

Saturating the cold air at the intake does not remedy this evil, for as the air warms on encountering the warmer walls of the mine, its capacity for moisture increases, and it abstracts more from the surfaces with which it comes in contact.

Frequent saturation of the air along the passageways, as it becomes warm, will not render the explosive coal dust safe, because saturating such air at all parts of the mine simply prevents it from abstracting moisture from the coal dust and does not cause it to add moisture to the coal dust.

The only way, therefore, that the air current can deliver moisture to the coal dust, when the air is cooler than the mine, is by being frequently moistened beyond the point of saturation, or "fogged", as it traverses the mine, so that the current carries in suspension in the form of steam, fog or vapor, a certain amount of moisture in addition to the invisible moisture required for saturation, this excess to be deposited upon the walls of the mine and on the dust. The moisture thus in suspension will be carried for long distances, because it is kept in flotation by the mechanical agitation of the air currents. However it is very difficult, if not impractical, to add to the mine air the quantity of moisture necessary to render the coal dust non-explosive. Such additions of moisture have the effect of weakening mine roofs. It is recognized through experience and tests, that such additions of moisture do not render coal dust conditions as safe or as secure as does rock dusting and should be supplemented by rock dusting.

Small additions of moisture to dry mine air are often made to reduce the "drying-up" effect of the air in the interior of the mine, and to reduce to a certain extent the amount of moisture that would otherwise be drawn from the mine dust. In the few cases where the temperature of the mine is lower than the temperature of the outside air and the air is dry, saturating the air with moisture at the intake would cause it to deposit moisture after it entered the mine. In the majority of cases this would be accomplished in a comparatively short distance in the mine, leaving the rest of the workings unaffected.

The average rainfall in Sweetwater County, Wyoming, is very small, averaging less than 20 inches, and is very unevenly distributed throughout the year, therefore the average stream of air entering the mine workings is very dry and picks up large

quantities of water from the freshly mined areas of the mine.

The change from general humidifying of mine air to rock dusting to prevent the propagation of mine explosions makes the thorough sprinkling of active working places more essential than ever to protect the health of the miners at the face.

Early Contributors to Electrical Science

By D. C. McKEEHAN

PART 3.

MICHAEL FARADAY:

THE second quarter of the nineteenth century was a period of unprecedented activity in the world of science. The foundation of mechanics had been laid by Newton, and much of the building was complete. Of the palace of electricity, however, even the site had hardly been surveyed and the foundations were still to be laid. As we contemplate its present grandeur and consider the comparative brief space of time in which so much has been accomplished, we pause to pay our tribute to master builders who have been employed upon it.

Many stones have been well and truly laid and will preserve the names upon them to still distant ages. One of these will be the name of Michael Faraday, one of the most brilliant experimentalists ever known.

His father was a working blacksmith by trade. At the age of 5 Faraday found himself among the stables of Jacob's yard, where the family lived in a few rooms above the coach house. This was in Newington, Surrey, in England.

He received but little school education, and was early apprenticed to a bookbinder, where he came in contact with numerous scientific books. These led him to the study of chemistry and physics and served to bring his great qualities to the surface, so to speak.

In 1820 he discovered the chlorides of carbon, of which he made special study, and in 1825 discovered benzine. His chemical work was soon overshadowed by his electrical discoveries.

In 1812 he attended chemical lectures by Sir Humphry Davy, and later sent Davy the notes he had taken with a modest request that he be given employment in some intellectual pursuit. Davy engaged him as his assistant at the Royal Institution, and later took him to the Continent as assistant and amanuensis.

Faraday's crowning discovery was the induction of electric currents and showed that when a permanent magnet was inserted into a coil of wire, an electric current was generated in the coil. In this way he answered his own question: "If it is possible to magnetize a bar of iron with an electric current, why is it not possible to create an electric current with a magnet?" The magnetic lines of the permanent magnet "cut" the turns of wire and generated a current. This was our first generator. Later he showed that a magnet could move a conductor which was carrying a current, and this was our first electric motor.

Faraday revolved a metallic disc between the poles of a permanent magnet and generated a current which was collected from the shaft supporting the disc and its outer periphery. By passing a current through the disc and shaft the disc would rotate in the magnetic field. This type of generator is known as a homopolar machine.

He also originated the terms "anode" and "cathode" meaning positive and negative in electric parlance.

Physicians use a faradic current, an induced or alternating current, as distinguished from a galvanic or direct current.

A cube made by Faraday for experimental purposes, to prove that there is not a field of electrostatic force inside of a hollow conductor, was covered all over its surface with tin foil. The foil was heavily charged with electricity, but it was impossible to detect any electrical charge on the inside with very sensitive instruments.

In his honor we have named the unit of capacity, or electrical charge, the farad.

Faradays's law of electromagnetic induction: "Whenever the number of lines of magnetic induction (Maxwells) which thread through any conducting circuit is varied, an electromotive force is induced in the circuit during the time the strength of the magnetic field is changing." In other words, there must be a relative motion between the magnetic lines and the conductor. Magnetism may be called the link between electricity and motion.

The famous Thumb and Finger rule well known to electricians was developed by Faraday.

JEAN BERNARD LEON FOUCAULT, a French physicist, was the son of a publisher at Paris, where he was born September 18th, 1819, died 1868. He was educated for the medical profession, but later became interested in experimental physics. His outstanding experiments were on light. In 1852 he invented the gyroscope.

He discovered the existence of eddy or Foucault currents induced in a copper disc moving in a strong magnetic field.

Foucault currents may be defined as the induced electric currents which occur when a solid metallic mass is rotated in a magnetic field. They consume a large amount of energy and often occasion harmful rise in temperature in the apparatus. The pole pieces, field magnet cores and armatures of dynamos and motors are especially subject to these currents.

In order to eliminate Foucault current in the iron cores of electrical apparatus, electrical designers soon discovered that it was necessary to use laminated parts instead of solid pieces.

(A biography of Joseph Henry will appear in a subsequent issue.)

Ye Old Timers

Leo Chee Sends Chinese Dragon Flag for the Union Pacific Coal Company Museum

IN THE early days of Rock Springs, when there was a large Chinese population, most of which were employed in the mines, the Chinese had many colorful parades. With their distinctively Chinese dress, many of them wearing Mandarin robes of varicolored silk, they presented a spectacle that is still remembered by the older residents.

The most outstanding of these parades was on the occasion of the arrival of the Chinese Dragon at Rock Springs. The local Chinese purchased it at the World's Fair Exposition in Chicago, which was held in 1893, shipping it to Rock Springs for use in the Chinese Celebrations.

On its first appearance it presented a truly terrifying spectacle as it made its contorted way along the Rock Springs streets, borne by the huskiest of the Chinese. There are many of the old timers who remember the occasion and will not soon forget it. The Dragon made many subsequent appearances, but could not equal the thrill that the first one gave.

In all of the Chinese parades, the Dragon Flag was always present, as it was the Imperial Standard of the Manchu Dynasty, which ruled in China for nearly 300 years, terminating in 1912.

Why the Dragon was used on the Manchu Imperial Standard is largely legendary, but we learn from this source that one of the Manchu rulers was attacked by a dragon and, in the combat, the ruler killed the dragon with his sword. There may be some truth to this legend as a study of the flag will disclose the fact that the dragon is cut into three pieces and that a sword is also shown in proximity to the dissected dragon.

For sentimental reasons, the officers of The Union Pacific Coal Company endeavored to procure one of these flags for the Coal Company museum in the headquarters building at Rock Springs, but met with no success. Various Chinese employes, as they returned to their native country, were asked to procure a flag, but none was able to do so. It remained for Leo Chee (Jim), who was retired and returned to his native land in September, 1929, to find the much wanted flag.

Jim resided in Rock Springs and worked for the Coal Company for forty-five years, and during that time he absorbed much of the enterprise of his adopted country. One can imagine Jim, with all of his American aggressiveness, going around the out-of-the-way places of China to fulfill the mission with which he had been entrusted, as Jim, before departing for his native country, was given implicit instructions to find and send the flag to America.

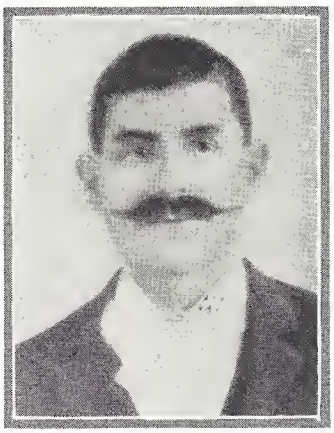
A short time ago a letter was received from Jim which contained the laconic message, "I find him", and a few days later a package with the flag arrived.

The flag has been placed in the museum as a reminder of those early day employes of the Company, the Chinese, and the flag under which they were born.

George Farno Dies

George Farno, a resident of Rock Springs since 1892, died on July 1, 1930, after an illness which lasted several years.

A native of Sunny Italy, he arrived in this country some forty years ago, having worked short periods in Pennsylvania and Montana before settling in Wyoming. Mr. Farno was engaged as a miner for many years in the various operations of our Company, but, due to asthmatic conditions, was



George Farno

compelled to give up his employment some time ago.

He is survived by his wife, four daughters, (Mrs. James V. Ferrero, Mrs. Joe Joynson, Mrs. J. Schlachter, all of Rock Springs, and Mrs. Chas. Crump of Idaho Falls, Idaho), and one son, Frank, located in this city.

The funeral service was held at the South Side Catholic Church, Rev. S. A. Welsh officiating.

An Old Timer of About 30 Years Ago

The large square structure is the present Junior High School. Directly opposite is the Congregational Church. The building with a steeple is the Finn Lutheran edifice and the small building across therefrom on "B" Street is the Latter Day Saints Church. The covered wagon is on "C" Street. The man in the foreground is none other than our illustrious Bill Stroud.

State Mine Examining Board Holds Session In Rock Springs

The State Mine Examining Board consisting of Mr. T. H. Butler, Rock Springs, Mr. Pat Burnell, Gebo, Mr. William Hunter, Blazon, Mr. Lyman Fearn, State Coal Mine Inspector, and Mr. David K. Wilson, Deputy State Coal Mine Inspector, convened at Rock Springs on Monday, August 4th, when the following number of candidates presented themselves: one for Mine Inspector, sixteen for Mine Foreman and eight for Gas Watchman.

The examinations continued for three days and the Board has announced those who have passed for the following grades:

Mine Inspector

F. V. Hicks, Superior

Mine Foreman

J. T. Reese, Reliance
W. E. Greek, Reliance
James Law, Superior
Robert T. Wilson, Winton
Dewey McMahon, Rock Springs

Gas Watchman

Ronald Noble, Rock Springs
James Noble, Rock Springs

During the month of August, meetings of the Board were held at Kemmerer, Sheridan and Gebo.

What Does Money Mean to You?

To you, what is money? What does it represent? What does it mean? I had a colleague in South Africa many years ago who measured money by the number of beers it would buy; when he got a raise in pay, his first comment was: "That means a hundred more beers a month." To the philanthropist, more income is measured by the amount of good it can do. To the starving mother, a little extra money means more food or clothing or warmth for her pinched offspring. To the miser, money is something to grab and hoard—nothing more. To the cultured educator, more money is interpreted in terms of more books, more travel, more intellectual riches. To youth, money may mean bringing matrimony nearer. The investor measures money by securities. To the thriftless, money makes possible more extravagance. In many homes additional income opens visions of a wider education for the children.

In short, money is transformed into the character of its recipient. It expands the reach of its possessor. It enables the wise to become wiser, the foolish to become more foolish. It becomes either blessing or curse, according to the kind of hands it falls into.

Learn an individual's interpretation of money and you learn that individual's philosophy of life.

What does money mean to you?

—*Forbes Magazine.*

No Hurry

A farmer passing a quarry heard someone shouting for help, and, looking down, saw the minister.

Minister: "Take me out. Take me out, and hurry up."

Farmer: "What's your hurry, man, you won't be needed until next Sunday."

Stumped

Snatch: "I know a woman who can talk in five languages."

Batch: "Is that so? But, tell me, do you know a woman who can keep silent in one?"

Summer Scout Camps

The Girl Scout Camp at New Fork Lake

THE Rock Springs Girl Scout camp opened July 27th on New Fork Lake, the camp being used for both Girl and Boy Scouts. There were 42 girls and 9 leaders. The new cabins and the improvements of a general nature were much appreciated. There are now eight cabins and a lovely log lodge that will be an asset to any camp when the few new additions the Dick Springs people intend making in the next year are completed. A new pump to get water from the lake will give the camp a new atmosphere.

Early Sunday morning the animals, birds and flowers from Rock Springs, Reliance, Kemmerer, and Winton loaded themselves into the cars and trucks "bag and baggage" and started for camp. We were all there by noon and were happy to see such a lovely spot to have for our very own for two whole weeks.

From Winton came 16 flowers and birds, and one animal, from Kemmerer 16 birds and flowers and 2 animals, from Reliance 2 birds, from Rock Springs 12 flowers and birds and many animals.

The animals were the leaders of the group. "Bumble" was the director, who came from Ogden, Utah; "Grizzly" was the camp chairman, Mrs. B. J. Carollo of Rock Springs; "Bobcat" was the business manager, Miss Anna Corneliussen also of Rock Springs; "Chipmunk" was the nurse, Miss Ruth Pierce, of Iowa. She came to see what the western life is like. "Jackal", Miss Ione Duncan, the swimming instructor, was from Salt Lake City. "Crocker", the instructor of arts and crafts, is known as Miss Ruth Crocker of Rock Springs. "Badger", Mrs. Robert Jolly of Winton; "Doe", Mrs. Horace Lewis of Kemmerer; "Bunnie", Miss Bernice Morrow, of Kemmerer, were the captains that came to see the girls work and do some themselves. Mrs. George Hansen of Winton volunteered her services as cook for the camp. Mr. George Hansen was our grand "handy man about camp."

The flowers were as follows: Merna Roberts, Patrol Leader; Janet Wilson, Grace Scotness, Alice Shelby, Mary Esther Brammer, Dorothy Cameron, Betty Hanks, Betty June Albright; Evelyn Jolly. Patrol Leader; Jessie Aguilar, Ilene Mahoney, Sylvia Mann, Agnes Kobler, Goldie Slaughter, and Pearl Benson.

The birds were: Florence Ferrero, Ernestine Magagna, Audrey McPhie, and Lindy Lehto as patrol leaders and the following birds: Dorothy Perkins, Blanche Johnson, Mildred Robertson, Betty Wood, Jean Lewis, Edna Sawaya, Vaun Slaughter, Helen Hudman, Frances Witherspoon, Maxine Wood, Kathryn Carollo, Dixie Fenn, Lillian Williams, Jean Keith, Edna Richardson, Josephine Brack, Mildred Kenyon, Lorraine Andrews, Eleanor Williams, Ruth Weston, Helen Swanson, Dorothy Walker, Kathryn De Young, Margaret Elen Jolly, and Joe Carollo.

Scouting in all phases from tenderfoot to first class was completed. Five girls were trained as tenderfoot girls and were invested at the campfire programs that were held along the bank of the lovely New Fork Lake. These girls were invested while in camp: Katherine Carollo, Kathryn De Young of Ogden, Dorothy Perkins and Jean Keith.

The court of honor was the most interesting of the activities that were carried on in camp. Court of Honor is the legislative and governing body of the camp. The representatives of this body are composed of the leaders and the patrol leaders. The Patrol Leaders are chosen by ballot in the patrol of 6 girls. This group meets daily and discusses the problems of the camp and decides which will be the best procedure to use. The leaders from the girls take as much part in the discussion as do the adult leaders. If there is a need for change in any direction, and the girls want to make it, it is discussed and the Court of Honor takes a vote on it. Whichever way the decision is made the group abides by it.

Sundays we held a "Scouts Own", the girls' only time to get into a quiet and a dignified group for silent thought. A special program of Scout songs, Nature poems, and stories is provided by the Court of Honor.

We held two formal Courts of Award while in camp to give the girls the badges that they had earned. Some only received the certificates for the badges, while others were fortunate enough to get the real badges. The badges awarded will be listed in the article as they were given.

Nature and Swimming were stressed more than other projects in this camp. Swimming had two periods daily devoted to it. The Nature was handled in the form of a Nature Quest. Before leaving camp every girl could name most of the flowers and trees that were around.

NATURE QUEST—FIRST DEGREE—THE SEEKER

Any girl who could name and describe the habits, habitat, and food of any bird, flower, or animal that she had never seen before could become a seeker and receive a badge in the form of a disc of green felt.

SECOND DEGREE—FINDER

Name and give description of any four animals, birds, or flowers, or any project in stars to the Nature counseler.

THIRD DEGREE—BEHOLDER

Select and discuss fully five of each of any of the groups of Second Class nature as outlined in

the hand book "Scouting for Girls". This will entitle the girl to a pine tree on her disc and it meets the Second Class requirements of Scouting.

Every girl became a SEEKER. The following girls became finders: Edna Richardson, Josephine Brack, Dorothy Walker, Alice Shelby, Betty Hanks, Evelyn Jolly, Jessie Aguilar, Sylvia Mann, Mildred Robertson, Betty Wood, Maxine Wood, Katherine Carollo, Jean Keith, Ernestine Magagna.

Beholders were: Josephine Brack, Dorothy Walker, Grace Scotness, Betty Hanks, Evelyn Jolly, Mildred Robertson, Betty Wood, Maxine Wood, Katherine Carollo and Edna Richardson.

OBSERVER MERIT BADGE, a Nature project for the first class, was earned by Josephine Brack, Dorothy Walker, Betty Hanks, Evelyn Jolly and Jessie Aguilar.

Second Class signalling tests were passed by: Jean Keith, Mildred Kenyon, Janet Wilson, Grace Scotness, Goldie Slaughter, Jean Lewis and Edna Sawaya.

The First Aid for second class was handled by the nurse, Miss Pierce. It consisted of simple bandaging. The following girls were given certificates for this work: Dixie Fenn, Lillian Williams, Edna Richardson, Lorraine Andrews, Janet Wilson, Grace Scotness, Alice Shelby, Mary Esther Brammer, Dorothy Cameron, Agnes Kobler, Goldie Slaughter, Pearl Benson, Florence Ferrero, Dorothy Perkins, Mildred Robertson, Betty Wood, Jean Lewis, Edna Sawaya, Ernestine Magagna, Frances Witherspoon and Maxine Wood.

Swimming was supervised by Miss Ione Duncan, much progress was noted here. These girls received Red Cross Beginners Badges: Dixie Fenn, Lillian Williams, Lorraine Andrews, Betty June Albright, Ruth Weston, Mary Esther Brammer, Dorothy Cameron, Agnes Kobler, Goldie Slaughter, Dorothy Perkins, Betty Wood, Jean Lewis and Ernestine Magagna.

These girls received Merit Badges as outlined in the hand book "Scouting for Girls": Audrey McPhie, Betty Hanks, Jessie Aguilar and Pearl Benson.

These girls received both Red Cross Swimmer and Merit Badges: Jean Keith, Grace Scotness, Evelyn Jolly, Frances Witherspoon and Maxine Wood.

(1) Jessie Beebe, Camp Director, of Ogden, Utah, and the leader's cabin.
(2) Swimming in New Fork Lake.
(3) Just after a morning plunge.
(4) Dining at Camp Newfork.
(5) Oranges, bacon, bread, eggs, etc., found growing on trees.
(6) Jungle breakfast.

The Craft work was well taken care of by Miss Ruth Crocker, of Rock Springs. Miss Crocker had been in charge of the craft at Camp Pinar in Salt Lake before coming to camp, and she proved to be a real inspiration to the girls in art. The bead weaving was very popular, but the camp Memory books that were designed or sketched by the girls were most popular. The standard of hand craft is very high. Songs, pictures, lessons, tests, and all camp activities were placed in the books.

The rain kept us from doing a great deal of pioneering but in spite of daily rains we managed to smuggle in a few short hikes and interesting Nature walks. We found many interesting and promising specimens of wild life. They ranged from the dainty star flower to the promise of big black bear, such as was roped and taken into Pinedale by one of its residents.

One morning we were ushered to "Colors and Jerks" by Miss Crocker and then taken on a trail. In order to get our breakfast, we must follow a trail by signs over a stretch of timbered country for a mile. When we reached that spot there were ten girls and Miss Beebe who had gone ahead and built a fire. We were ready to eat a whole camp but there was nothing in sight but the fire. "Bumble" sent us into the jungle to get us something to eat. We went very reluctantly, but we came back happy for we had found growing on the aspen trees oranges, bacon, bread, and found that 54 hens had been kind enough to leave their eggs in that jungle.

We fried our eggs and bacon, and toasted our bread on the rocks, and *such* a breakfast. We all got back to camp after that big breakfast and had a lot of fun with many pictures.

We made many short hikes into the woods and cooked "Angels on Horseback", "Some Moors", "Komac Stew" and roasted marshmallows. These were real treats to those of us who had never been scouts or eaten Scout food.

Each week there was chosen by the leaders in camp the honor list and a girl who proved herself to be the very best scout in camp. To this girl was given a "Camp Letter". The first week Miss Edna Richardson of Kemmerer was the girl to prove herself to be a real scout in every phase of the word. The Honor List consisted of Jessie Aguilar, Linda Lehto, Evelyn Jolly, Grace Scotness, Sylvia Mann, Ernestine Magagna, Dorothy Walker, Janet Wilson and Helen Hudman.

The second week we were unable to decide between two girls, therefore, we gave each of the girls a letter. These were the honored ones: Janet Wilson of Rock Springs and Josephine Brack of Winton. The Honor List of the last week consisted of Grace Scotness, Sylvia Mann, Evelyn Jolly, Ilene Mahoney, Mildred Kenyon, Ernestine Magagna, Jessie Aguilar and Linda Lehto.

Our daily program consisted of the following activities: 6:30 Rising whistle; 7:00 Jerks and Games with personal inspection. 7:15 Colors; 7:30 Breakfast; 8:00 Capers or duties about camp; 8:45 Prepare for inspection of cabins; 9:00 Inspection of cabins and personal inspection; 9:30 Instructions; 11:00 Swimming; 12:00 Lunch; 2:00 Rest Hour (for sleep); 3:00 Swimming; 4:00 Classes—Craft and Dramatics; 5:00 Free time; 5:30 Dinner; 6:00 Free time; 6:30 Court of Honor; 7:30 Campfire; 8:30 Prepare for sleep; 9:00 "Taps".

Everyone left camp a happy girl, but sorry that the season was not four weeks instead of two weeks. Many of the folks came home with the added weight of from 3 to 8 pounds. Does this speak well for the cooking, Aunt Ruth? Mrs. Hansen left her mark on many of the girls and leaders.

After a ride of 150 miles we were ready for eats and a rest. The question of "When does camp open again?" has already been asked. We want to begin to plan for it all this winter. What can we help do for the new camp? Let us know. We give a cheer for New Fork Camp.

Boy Scouts of Rock Springs Hold Their Annual Summer Camp at New Fork Lake

J. I. WILLIAMS, *Scout Executive*

THE annual camp of the Boy Scouts of Rock Springs District was held at New Fork Lake, the Scout Headquarters, July 14th to 27th, inclusive. Officials report this one of the most successful outings the Scouts have ever had, comprising 81 Scouts and Instructors, there being a delegation of Scouts from Kemmerer under Scoutmaster Lowe.

The personnel of the camp consisted of J. I. Williams, Scout Executive, with the following Scoutmasters: Hans Madsen, of Winton, James Lynip of Rock Springs, J.H. Haueter of Superior, and special instructors Keith A. Dickson, Morgan Walters, William Lee, Nephi Young and Elijah Daniels of Rock Springs.

The Scouts spent a considerable part of their time erecting four additional scout cabins which are very attractive, the boys, under the direction of their Scoutmasters, doing all the construction work. These, with the four built last year, make a total of eight cabins, together with the Lodge building. These cabins are great conveniences and are much better than the tents formerly used.

The camp activities were well planned, reveille being sounded at 6 A. M. Breakfast was served at 7, thereafter the Scout school sessions and sports were held during the day, sports consisting of basket-ball, volley-ball and swimming. All Scouts had to be in bed by 9 P. M.

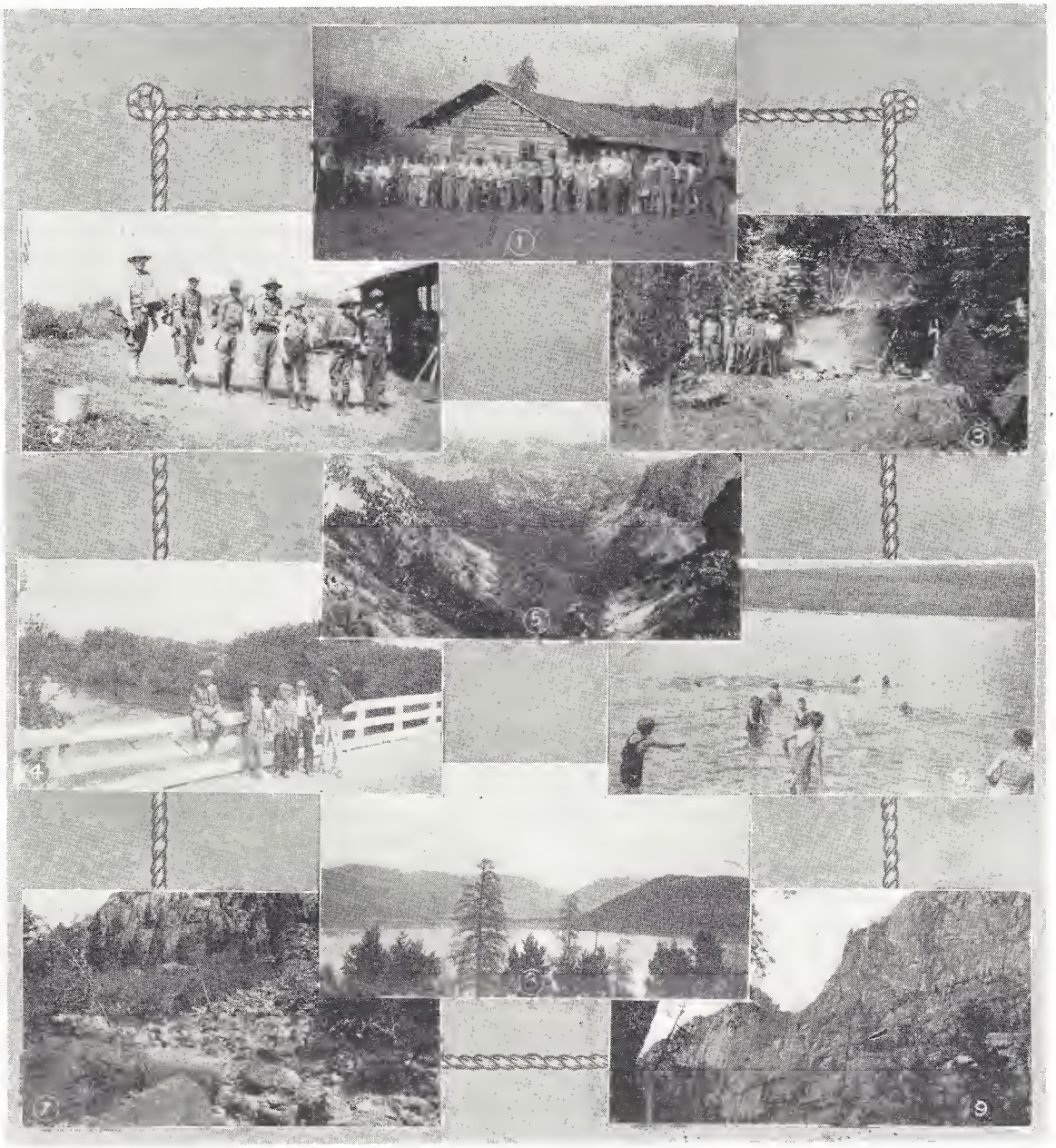
One of the most enjoyable parts of the camp activities was the overnight hikes taken by the boys, one hike being taken to the Bandit's Cabin, 48 of the Scouts and a number of their instructors participating, and 6 boys, with instructor, participated in a three-day hike, each carrying his own bedding and food for three days. This proved to be a very enjoyable trip.

The Scouts received daily merit ratings and a large number of the boys qualified. A satisfactory rating means that the Scout did everything required

of him, and lived up to the Scout Oath and Laws, conducting himself at all times in a gentlemanly manner.

An Honor Scout is one who did more than was required of him. These Scouts who did things for the camp and for their brother Scouts more than that required in the line of duty, were awarded the title of Honor Scout.

Scoutmaster Williams is very high in his praise of the conduct of all of the Scouts, stating that there was not a single Scout who did not put forth his best effort to see that his name appeared either



(1) Lining up for Mess Call at Scout Lodge.

(2) About to leave on three-day hike. Left to right: Scoutmaster J. H. Haueter, Senior Patrol Leader Gordon Furness, Nels Anderson, Patrol Leader Harold Davis, Roy Wylam, Roger Richardson, Lefty Peterson.

(3) Our Camp at New Fork Park. Note Leanto.

(4) Group of Scouts on hike.

(5) At the head of New Fork River. Taken from top of mountain, looking down on the valley.

(6) Group of Scouts enjoying a dip in the lake.

(7) A landslide. This happened since the trees leaved out this spring. This picture was taken at an angle of 45° upward.

(8) New Fork Lake.

(9) The Rugged Mountains at head of New Fork River. This picture was taken looking up at 45° angle.

on the Honor or the Satisfactory roll. Every boy in camp succeeded in getting his name on either of these lists, which is a splendid showing considering the number of Scouts in attendance.

The following is a list of those obtaining badges:

Tenderfoot Badges: David Traher, Bill Tait, Vincent Mahoney, William Matthews, Jack Foster, Tony Rudelich, Alfred Leslie and Staynor Call.

Second Class Badges: George Agnew, John Hillabrant, Jack Beveredge, James Groutage, George Kellogg, George Burke, George Patrina, Alfred Bertagnolli and Emmett Harris.

First Class Badges: Francis Fitzpatrick, William Dickson, George Schmidt and Roger Richardson.

Star Scout Badges: Gordon Furness, Harold Massie and Richard Mills.

Merit Badges: Joe Frank Wood—Carpentry; Jack Hartney—Carpentry; Jack Beveredge—Carpentry; Arthur Beveredge—Carpentry; Jesse Field —Carpentry; James Groutage—Carpentry; John Hillabrandt—Carpentry; Hugh Gregory—Carpentry; Paul Kragovich—Carpentry; Rowland Graham—Carpentry, Leather Craft, First Aid to Animals, Cooking, Handicraft, Safety and Swimming; George Agnew—Book Binding, Wood Working and Carpentry; Ray Lewis— Carpentry, Leather Craft and Cooking; William Dickson—Cooking, Carpentry, Leather Craft, Pathfinding, Handicraft, and Personal Health; George Schmidt—Carpentry, Personal Health, Safety, Pathfinding and Cooking; George Kellogg—Carpentry, Leather Craft; Francis Fitzpatrick—Handicraft, Leather Craft, Personal Health, First Aid to Animals, Safety, Cooking, Pathfinding and Carpentry; Dale Peterson—Public Health, Conservation, Cooking, Pioneering, First Aid to Animals; Nels Anderson—Carpentry and Handicraft; Gordon Furness—Carpentry, Pioneering, Public Health, Cooking, Leather Craft, First Aid to Animals; James McLeod—Carpentry; Roger Richardson—Signaling, Art, Carpentry, Public Health, Farm Planning, and Pioneering; Roy Wylam—Swimming, Carpentry, Pioneering, and Cooking; Alfred Bertagnolli—Carpentry; Emmett Harris—Leather Craft; Dick Mills—Cooking; George Burke— Basketry; George Patrina—Leather Craft.

Much of the success of the camp is due to Mrs. Leslie and Mrs. Haueter of Superior, who were in charge of the kitchen, and they managed this part of the camp admirably. It was no small task to cook and plan meals for about 80 people, and these ladies are to be congratulated on the admirable manner in which they handled the arrangements.

Hanna Boy Scouts at Camp

HANNA Troop No. 129, during the past winter and spring showed more advancement than ever before. This was due mainly to the interest shown by an active Troop Committee, composed of Messrs. J. V. McClelland, J. Hudson, J. Lemoine, M. Edlund and G. E. Bullock. These men attended faithfully to the various tasks assigned to them, and visited regularly with the boys on their meeting nights. Another ex-officio member of the troop should not be omitted, Mr. O. G. Sharrer, Mine Superintendent, whose lectures, and advice and previous knowledge of Scout work helped greatly in the advancement shown this year. Over 120 tests were passed during the winter months and an additional 78 at Camp. Several completed their work and became First Class Scouts and also completed tests for a number of Merit Badges.

After much thought and planning by the Troop Committee, and the kindness of Mr. J. Lemoine, who spent several days of his vacation looking for a camp site and finally decided on one owned by the Rawlins Boy Scouts, and, through the courtesy of the Rawlins Scout Committee, the boys secured Lion Park as their camp site for 1930.

The camp site is ideally situated in the Medicine Bow National Forest on Barret Creek, 63 miles south of Hanna, with a new mess hall 35′ x 20′. On June 29th, fourteen boys and their Scoutmaster, Mr. S. L. Morgan, left Hanna for the woods with light hearts and ambition high for a glorious two weeks' camp, and OH BOY! it was a glorious two weeks chock full of fun and happiness, the days seemed like hours, sunshine every day except the last day when we had a shower, moonlight nights among the pines, all went to make it a most enjoyable time.

Work! there was plenty of it, but the kind of work that delights the boy and planned so that it was fun. After a 63 mile drive from Hanna, we arrived to find the large truck had almost demolished the bridge leading to the camp. It was then necessary to pack everything about 500 feet to camp. The next day, the boys had their first experience in bridge building. We removed the old bridge and put in a new one and repaired the road leading to camp, and other repairs around the camp.

The most interesting event of the stay was the all-day hike to the disastrous forest fire on South French Creek. This fire was 12 miles from camp, quite a long hike for boys—24 miles in one day—but they all said that they "would not have missed it for anything." We hope that the sight they saw will live in their memories and that they will always remember to help protect our forests and see that others do like-wise.

July 4th was celebrated in proper form, minus fireworks. Many visitors spent the day with us. During the afternoon the program called for a Track Meet. High points went to the following: Vincent Lucas, first, Frank Hearne, second, and Reg. Hearne, third.

Saturday evening we were surprised by a visit from Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Sharrer, who stayed overnight. We hope that they enjoyed their visit as much as we enjoyed having them with us. Mr. Sharrer supplied the fish for one meal. We do not know how he can get them in such a short time, but he surely can.

The "swimming hole" was well patronized by all, although small, it was better than none, as were hikes through the wonderful forest, paper chases

(1) Flag raising—Hanna Scouts at Lion Park.
(2) Lion Park Camp.
(3) Among the Tall Timber.
(4) Bridge Built by Hanna Scouts at Lion Park.
(5) Viewing the forest fire, Medicine Bow National Forest.
(6) The Swimming Hole.
(7) South French Creek forest fire, Medicine Bow National Forest.

over hills, moonlight hikes to Medicine Bow Lodge, where we were very kindly received and always welcome. Cool nights to sleep under canvas, sometimes cold, setting up exercises, washing in a cold stream, all helped to make hearty appetites three times a day, and at meal time the log dining hall was well patronized, meals which delighted and filled—pies, chocolate pudding (cooked to a queen's taste by Mrs. B. Watson) all helped to make the camp a memory never to be forgotten.

It was a down-hearted troop of Scouts who returned to Hanna to tell their friends of the wonderful time that they had at Lion Park. Their tale was well told as new members are joining so that they, too, may go to camp next year.

Those who enjoyed camp were: Frank and Reginald Hearne, Joseph and Henry Lemoine, Vincent and Clarence Lucas, Charles and Herbert Morgan, Raymond Peterson, Raymond Rinser, Albert Molyneaux, Jack Sharrer, Peter Kotsifakis, John Dexter and Clyde Killian, and their scoutmaster Sidney L. Morgan, all of whom wish to thank The Union Pacific Coal Company, the Hanna Community Council, the Rawlins Boy Scout Council, the Troop Committee, and those who so kindly transported them to and from camp.

Hanna Girl Scout Camp

By TOOTS CRAWFORD, *Mt. Elk Patrol*

NESTLED in the heart of the Medicine Bow National Forest, amid towering pines, majestic mountains and a babbling creek, the snowy white tents of the Hanna Girl Scouts could be seen.

This was our new home for two glorious weeks. Tall green pine trees were the spacious walls of our "new home", the bright blue sky our roof; grass and Mother Nature's earth were our floor, and the twinkling stars above were our lights. Forest-laden mountains, singing birds, shy squirrels, chipmunks and woodchucks were our neighbors.

Our first night was rather hectic and most of the girls were awake in the "wee sma' hours" of the dawn, listening to the jubilant welcome sung

Upper: After a Plunge in the Cold Stream.
Lower: The Old Swimming Hole.

by our new feathered neighbors. Dreams were jumbled with thoughts of home and soft beds.

At 6:30 the next morning seventeen lusty complaints were charged against Mother Nature for not providing a softer bed to sleep on.

Dashing down to the creek, we soon washed and scrubbed away all charges against "Old Mom Nature" and breathed in with the fresh mountain air thoughts of thanksgiving, new life, joy!

At 7:30 Setting-Up exercises were added to the program, much to the despair of our stiff backs and aching bones.

At 7:35 "Old Glory" was fluttering proudly in the morning breeze and was unfurling its welcome to the swaying pines.

By this time crisp odors of bacon and eggs were wafting on the air and seventeen thoughts were running in one and the same direction.

After camp duties, dishes and tent inspection were over with, our time was our own till the preparation whistle blew for lunch. This time was usually devoted to hikes, swimming, tennis, baseball and reading.

Our afternoons were occupied by Nature study, reading, swimming and hiking.

After the evening meal was over we gathered wood for the next day, lowered the flag, took short walks and then assembled around a glorious camp fire, which sent flickering shadows into dark eerie corners. The brisk night air was filled with the scent of toasted marshmallows, and lusty voices were singing Scout songs, old songs and new songs.

After the campfire was extinguished, "Taps" was sung and played, echoing thru the still night and making the hills resound, and then we scattered to our tents, left to the entire mercy of penetrating darkness and little squirrels and chipmunks who insisted upon using our tent tops for dance floors.

Then silence, twinkling stars and the wise, old yellow moon reigned supreme over the night.

On Monday afternoon we hiked to a lookout station, two miles south of camp. This hike seemed like a never ending trail, which wound about a huge hill. At the top of this hill was a gigantic ladder which was used to sight forest fires. With trembling limbs we climbed this ladder; too frightened to look up to see how much more we had to climb, afraid to look down for fear of falling, so the only alternative was to keep steadily plodding on, keeping our eyes straight ahead. Once on top of the platform, we could see for miles around on all sides, gazing into vast space, tinged with a faint blue hue.

On Friday we had our annual treasure hunt. Two girls had hidden the treasure in the afternoon, leaving notes as to its destination. We went scurrying and scampering thru trees, whose projecting arms scratched and clawed us, thru marshes, rocky plains, dashing over creeks, up steep hills, slipping and falling, in that one mad chase.

Girls donned a "Sherlock Holmes air", in their endeavor to find clues. At last victory was ours and we all huddled around the campfire to share the spoils—a box of candy bars.

Time was rapidly approaching to leave the new

Lookout Tower on Brush Creek used for sighting forest fires.

home that had suddenly grown so dear to us and we fondly gazed at the—

"Tall, towering, stately trees,
Swaying gently in the Wyoming breeze.
White capped mountains seen from afar,
Even the squirrels and birds we cannot bar.
And, as that glorious red sun sank o'er the hill,
Our hearts with rapture surely did fill.
On this fiery-red scene, I'm willing to bet
There's nothing so beautiful as a Wyoming sun-set.
With the birds' sweet notes, and the squirrels' chattering so gay,
They shyly come forth to announce a new day.
Even the creek, as it flows gently along,
Is pleading with us to work with a song.
So, filled with such love for Nature and God,
The long, hard, steep paths we willingly trod.
God in His Heavens looks down from above
Camp is The Life! The life we love.
As twilight gathers and shadows fall,
And the campfire flickers about us all,
With true Scout spirit our voices we raise,
To him above we rendered our praise.
The twinkling stars, and bright yellow moon
Remind us again Camp's ending all too soon.
Crossing our hands we form a large ring.
And to the outside world our song we sing:—

"Day is done,
Gone the Sun
From the lake, from the hill, from the sky,
All is well, safely rest,
God is nigh."

Many long, heaving sighs were drawn as we took one last look at Camp and then departed for home, thanking the Community Council and ALL those who had helped to make our camp "bigger and better than ever".

Our Snipe Hunt

By DOT COOK

"Oh! Boy! Snipe for breakfast!" was the only phrase that could be heard around camp on Wednesday evening.

Every year we have a surprise for the new-comers in camp, this year we chose a snipe-hunt. What could be more pleasant than to have snipe for breakfast with mushroom dressing?

After the last whistle had been blown to leave camp, we Scouts became curious as to where snipe might be the most plentiful. After deciding on a place about a mile from camp we set forth on a joyous mission.

"Gee, this is a great place for snipe", remarked one of our jolly Scouts, as our destination was reached.

We honored the four new-comers by letting them hold the sack, and, as the night was very dark, flashlights were needed. Things having been arranged to please us, we began calling loudly to those cunning little birds. After a few moments, we slyly worked ourselves to the edge of the woods, leaving the four girls by themselves; yes, waiting for us to chase in the snipe. Little did they know how long they would wait.

We smothered our lights and returned to camp, laughing about the hunt and what the consequences would be.

After waiting some time, which seemed hours to us, we decided to go after the hunters.

But alas! When we reached the place where we had left them, they were gone and the joke was on us.

Knowing Wyoming

WYOMING was created a Territory by Act of Congress approved July 25, 1868, and the organization of its first Legislature was completed in December of the year following. It remained a Territory for 23 years.

Its first Territorial Governor was John A. Campbell. John M. Thayer was the second Governor of the Territory, having been appointed by President Grant, assuming the duties of the office in February, 1875. He served for approximately three years, when he returned to his home of earlier days (Omaha, Nebraska) and in 1886 he was elected Governor of Nebraska serving two terms.

Then followed John W. Hoyt, William Hale, Francis E. Warren, George W. Baxter and Thomas Moonlight. Warren, appointed by President Benj. Harrison, accepted another term in 1889, serving but a short time, Wyoming having been admitted to Statehood on July 10th, 1890, by Act of Congress. In the first State election, Warren was victorious in his campaign for Governor, the entire Republican ticket going along with him.

Wyoming was the first to grant the franchise to women and the right to hold office, the Territorial Legislature of 1869 having enacted such a law.

The Census Bureau has completed the gathering of figures on the 1930 population of the United States, the result showing a trifle less than 123 millions, an increase of over 17 millions in the past decade. Wyoming was in line with its population of 224,693, an increase of 15.6 per cent over the 1920 Census. It is interesting to note, in this connection, that our population in 1880 was 20,789 and upon its admission to Statehood, 62,000.

Our State Hospital was located in Rock Springs in 1892 by popular vote. A few years later, fire completely destroyed the institution and its rebuilding was authorized by the Legislature and it was first occupied on May 15, 1898.

(Please turn to page 377)

Some Additional Ancient Structures

(Contributed)

THE writer within the past thirty days had a very interesting conversation with a sub-officer of the British Merchant Marine who had been stationed at Port Said, the entrance to the Suez Canal, Alexandria and other ports along the Mediterranean Sea, for several years past, and was enroute to join his boat at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, proceeding thence to Australia.

This man had acquired a knowledge in his years of travel of sights and scenes of interest in those far-flung countries that made one feel envious, especially a person who had never been beyond the confines of Canada, United States and just across the border in Mexico.

It had since boyhood been a pet ambition of mine to journey afar to many of the lands which this official had in the course of duty visited. He had earlier in life been connected with another branch of the service and had traveled into the interior of many countries in all portions of the world—the diamond fields of Kimberley, South Africa, down the Nile in Egypt, in South America, etc. I was simply entranced while listening to his recital of the beauty spots in the last mentioned region and bewitched with the beautiful pictures he unfolded to my gaze from his mammoth collection. What remained most outstanding in his memory were his trips to Egypt, Turkey (Constantinople—now called Istambul), the Dardanelles and Greece, especially the old ruins of the Parthenon, etc., the columns, arches, pillars of many buildings still standing and will be probably for many decades. He had been to Cairo (where are located as modern hotels (Shepheard's and Continental-Savoy) and substantial business buildings as may be found in any of our cities), Luxor, Karnak, etc. He talked of seeing structures, former theatres, temples, stadia (where in the early days the Olympic games and Marathon races were held) five to six thousand years old. I was almost tempted to reach for the salt cellar but having read these continued articles for the past seven or eight months believed that I was not being "spoofed" in regard to their age, especially after witnessing his photographs, some precious stones collected here, there and everywhere, not omitting his three or four scarabs, one of which was set in a ring. I had to work fast to copy some photographs (which it was believed could be reproduced for our readers), and, while they may not show up as clearly as the originals, they will at least convey an impression of the antiquity of things.

Columns of old Temple at Luxor.

Pyramid at Ur, showing excavations surrounding same. (Zikkurat—a temple tower erected by the Babylonians or Assyrians.)

I had been an erstwhile student of Egyptology, having read many times the "Seven Wonders of the World," "Egypt and the Holy Land," besides other books on the subject, as well as Arthur Weigall's recent story in a popular magazine, Howard Carter's investigations of the country known as "The Valley of the Kings," etc.. and the knowledge this much traveled man imparted to me, in our several hours talk, was amply confirmed by what studies I had given the subject in past years, some of which had escaped my mind. I recalled that my early teachings had been that Damascus was the oldest city in the world and now comes forward this man to tell me my informants were incorrect. Genesis 11th chapter 31st verse says "Terah took Abram and his brother's son (Lot) from Ur of the Chaldees to the land of Canaan." This place was presumed to have been founded between 4000 and 5000 B. C. by the Sumerians. Another mention shows "Damascus is the most ancient existing city . . . . . it grew in magnificence, etc., and when captured by Mohamedan Arabs in A. D. 634 was one of the first cities of the East." He stated that a long visit at the marvelous museum at Cairo, in which are exhibited mummies of former Kings and Queens, their jewels,

tablets, records and other relics, convinced him of the age of Ur and its supreme position of being the most ancient city.

At Karnak (near Luxor— the ancient Thebes) are still standing numerous obelisks, pylons, columns, pillars, theatres, temples, etc., one of which is pictured with this article. For fear of contradiction, I hesitate to mention the purported dates or years (or even an estimate) in which these were erected. Suffice it to say, Karnak caps the climax in beauty and majesty. It must be seen to be appreciated. "The greatest of all known temples is the Temple of Amen at Karnak," suggests the Encyclopedia Brittanica. From data gathered by the party who kept me on tip-toe of interest for several hours, Cairo, Luxor and Karnak contain sufficient antiquities and curiosities to profitably take up your time for months. Points in China, Japan and other sections of the world visited in his travels could not be mentioned in the same breath for massive images, columns, etc., as those of Karnak, and, after putting your magnifying glass over these illustrations, it will enable you to realize not only their massiveness, but their beauty and symmetry as well.

The August issue of this magazine contained a drawing and description of The Pharos of Alexandria (probably the first lighthouse in existence as well as being the most gigantic in size) and it seemed very apropos that this fine young fellow should come along just at this time and impart a further fund of facts and information of value to bear out the impressions gathered from reading the "Seven Wonders of the Ancient World."

Knowing Wyoming

(Continued from page 375)

The United States Forest Service for the Rocky Mountain region during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, reports receipts of $1,029,137.42 covering grazing fees, sales of timber and from other sources. The Medicine Bow (Wyoming) Forest was second in order of amounts received, viz., $105,501.

A Laboratory for the investigation of bee culture is located at Laramie under the guidance of the United States Department of Agriculture. Baton Rouge, La., has a similar institution, while one is also located just outside of Washington, D. C. A government appropriation of $15,000 has just been made for the establishment of a laboratory along the Pacific Coast to study the problems of bee keeping in that region. Millions of pounds of honey are produced in Wyoming and it commands high prices.

Aviation weather forecasts are broadcast by radiotelephone from twenty stations stretching from the Atlantic to San Francisco and other Pacific Coast points. One of these stations is located at Rock Springs and data is given out in three-hour intervals, being of much value to all air ports within range of these radio stations, enabling pilots to steer clear of storm areas, etc.

The Boeing Company has already begun the erection of a joint hangar and station at Rock Springs Air Field. Arrangements have recently been concluded with the city officials for a long term lease of the present structure and it is reported additional ground on the south has been obtained from the Government for enlarging the run-way facilities. Negotiations are also being carried on looking to a large and powerul beacon light whose location will be on a high point south of the State Hospital which will enable flyers to discern the red flare through either fog or snow. Water mains were recently extended to the field and it will not be long until Rock Springs is on the aerial map of the country.

The Bureau of Mines' recent bulletin says:

Wyoming's coal production for 1929 was 6,704,790 tons.

Wyoming's coal production for 1928 was 6,571,683 tons,

also that a decided improvement was shown in the number of working days:

1929	230
1928	214

The "Mining Congress Journal" (July, 1930) says Wyoming in 1929 mined mechanically 3,002,000 tons of coal, compared with 2,682,000 in 1928, an increase of 11.9 per cent, and that the percentage of coal mined mechanically in Wyoming during 1929 was 45.3, of which 39.9 per cent was loaded by machine and 5.4 per cent by pit car loaders or hand conveyers.

The lamb crop for 1930, State of Wyoming, estimated at 20,050,000, shows an increase over 1929 of 27 per cent.

Ella Jane Shingle, of Cheyenne, was awarded first prize for her essay on "The Relation of Chemistry to the Home." The contest is sponsored by the American Chemical Society. Other successful contestants were Elijah Daniels, Vivian Moon, John E. Willson and Marie McLaughlin, all of Rock Springs.

So Inconvenient

The maid spoke sharply through the door—"No, I can't give you anything; you'll have to come baek after five o'clock when the mistress is at home."

"I'm sorry, lady," said the beggar, "my hours are from eight till four."

Special Insurance Claims Paid by District No. 22, U. M. W. of A.

By Constitutional authority, the members of District No. 22, United Mine Workers of America, in regular convention assembled, established a law providing for the payment of District Insurance to members in good standing whose death is due to causes other than those covered by the Wyoming Workmen's Compensation Act. This Law covering District Insurance became effective August 1st, 1920. Following is a summary of its effect to and including assessment call No. 80 from which the last claim was paid prior to June 2nd, 1930, at which time call No. 81 was issued.

Number of Assessments levied from August 1, 1920, to March 31, 1927, at 50 Cents per Member	53	
Number of Assessments levied from April 1, 1927, to June 2, 1930, at $1.00 per Member	27	
Total Number of Assessments	80	
Number of months covered by assessments at 50 Cents	80	
Number of months by assessment at $1.00	38	
Total number of months covered by all assessments	118	
Cost per member at 50 Cents for 80 months		$ 26.50
Cost per member at $1.00 for 27 months		27.00
Total cost per member		53.50
Average cost per member per month		.453
Number of claims paid from this insurance	443	
Amount paid out in claims		$294,627.12
Average payment per claim		665.29 Plus

VIOLENT DEATHS

Gun shot wounds	37	
Automobile accidents	32	
Suicide, hanging and cutting throat	11	
Drowning, accidental and intentional	9	
Killed by trains	8	
Frozen	4	
Electrocuted	2	
Other causes (falls, etc.)	6	
TOTAL	109	

DEATHS FROM SICKNESS

Pneumonia and flu	73	
Heart trouble	51	
Tuberculosis	34	
Cancers	24	
Nephritis	19	
Peritonitis	11	
Typhoid and spotted fever	10	
Appendicitis	10	
Hemorrhages	10	
Stomach Ulcers	9	
Paralysis	5	
Meningitis	5	
Other causes (four or less)	73	
TOTAL	334	
Grand Total		443

Maximum amount allowed per claim from August 1, 1920, to March 31, 1927, at 50 Cents per member	$ 600.00
Maximum amount allowed per claim since Apri 1, 1927	1,000.00

It will be observed that more than 24 per cent of the claims paid were for deaths classed as "violent," 69 out of 109 violent deaths attributable to gun shot wounds and the automobile. The officers of District No. 22 are to be commended for the constructive piece of work represented by this special insurance arrangement.

Mrs. James Brawley is recovering from a major operation recently undergone at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Wm. McMillan has been confined to his home with illness the past ten days.

The sympathy of the community is extended to Mrs. Mike Dolgas in the loss of her son, John, whose death occurred on Saturday, August 2nd, from quinsy. Burial services were held from the North Side Catholic Church, on Monday, August 4th.

John Freeman has returned from a business trip to Cheyenne.

Mrs. Joseph Clark, of Colorado, visited at the home of Charles Crofts a few days enroute to Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Bullock and children, of Hanna, visited at the home of F. A. Hunter, on Sunday, August 3rd.

John Copyak, Jr., has returned from a trip through Southern California.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Iredale motored to the Flaming Gorge dam site in Utah, on Sunday, August 3rd.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Potter have returned from a trip to Salt Lake City and other points in Utah.

Jack Pavlich has been confined to his home with illness for the past two weeks.

The many friends of Andrew Fortuna are sorry to learn that he is seriously ill at his home on the East Flat.

Chris Dadich has moved into the new home recently erected on N Street at No. 3.

Mr. and Mrs. John Titmus have moved into the house recently vacated by Paul Alexander on Eleventh Street.

Reliance

August finds all vacations over and our community the better for its two weeks respite from work.

James McPhie took his vacation late in July, and, accompanied by his daughters, Florence and Audrey, enjoyed the splendors of Zion National Park, Bryce and the Grand Canyon.

Walt Johnson and wife also vacationed late and took the trip through Yellowstone Park.

The small son of Otto Ruffini fell from a shed and sustained a broken leg.

Mr. Ebeling has returned from Lava Hot Springs where he took the baths in the hopes of clearing up an attack of rheumatism.

Mrs. Floyd Roberts, Pocatello, Idaho, is here visiting her mother, Mrs. Hugh Kelly, who is quite ill with complications of asthma and hay fever.

Our "Gym" is rapidly nearing completion. All of Reliance, Big and Little, are proud of this splendid building. It would be an ornament to any community and will be a source of wonderful training for the students.

Mary Pinter has returned from Michigan where she has been for the past two years.

Blanche Snyder is again in our midst after having spent the summer in Salt Lake City.

Audrey McPhie and Mildred Robertson are home from Scout Camp, both girls are ardent Scouts.

Dorothy Robertson is again back as Postmistress after having spent her vacation with relatives in Ogden.

Bill Gibbs is doing more toward making a "Yard Beautiful", handicapped as he is by a broken leg, than a lot of us are doing with all our members intact.

"Bill" Mattonen sauntered forth with spectacular black and white galluses the other day, and we are

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holding our breath for fear he will try out "Harold Teen Shorts".

Fifty new books repose in our library. Nothing has given so much pleasure in Reliance as our rapidly growing selection of books.

Robert Stewart is enjoying a visit from his mother and sister from Missouri.

Winton

Mr. and Mrs. Pat Burnell and family visited with Mrs. Warinner (Mrs. Burnell's mother) and Mrs. Ray Dodds, her sister. They have since returned to Gebo.

Miss Mary Foster is in Los Angeles visiting her sister, Mildred.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Gardner and family are in Amarillo, Texas, visiting relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Hansen spent their vacation in Washington. They were accompanied by Mr. Hansen's mother.

The Fowkes baby, Joy, is much improved and is now at home in Winton.

Sincere sympathy is extended by the entire community to the family of Segunda Caller. Mr. Caller received injuries in a mine accident which resulted in his death shortly after being taken to the hospital.

The Benson twins, Bobby and Betty, celebrated their sixth birthday recently with a party. Many of their little friends were present.

Superior

Esther Endrizzi, of Denver, is visiting her mother here.

Mr. and Mrs. Kessner, who have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hood, have returned to their home in Denver.

Amelia Pecolar entertained at cards Wednesday evening. Mrs. Steve Dugas won first prize, Mrs. A. Bertagnolli, second, and Mrs. Larson, consolation.

Mr. and Mrs. Wales and family spent their vacation on the coast.

Mrs. Roberts, of Reliance, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. John Soltis.

Edward and Lysle Conzatti have left for Big Piney to spend the summer.

Word has been received in Superior that Mr. and Mrs. Rone Pellet, of Rock Springs, are the parents of a baby boy. Mrs. Pellet was formerly Miss Anna McLeod.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Lischer have returned from a trip to Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. Ollie Jefferson are the parents of an eight pound son, born in Los Angeles, California, July 23, 1930.

Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Williams, of Payson, Arizona, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Clark. Mr.

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When an investment proposition offers big returns with very little chance of loss, it is not necessary to send salesmen around the country letting the public in.

The next time a stranger comes to you with a sure shot business opportunity, ask yourself if he isn't going to a good deal of trouble in order to let YOU make some money. Ask yourself why he didn't let a few big financiers handle it. If a thing is safe for you it would have been safe for them.

Before you invest, investigate! The Rock Springs National Bank will be glad to obtain reliable information for you without charge.

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ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING
Open Mine paydays from six until eight.

Williams will be remembered as the former principal of Superior Schools.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Young have returned from Scabbar, Kansas. Mrs. Young's mother, Mrs. Laura Huber, accompanied them home for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Kladianos have returned from Washington and Oregon, where they spent their vacation.

The Superior Boy Scouts are looking forward to their Annual Scouts and Parents Banquet to be held in the near future. Plans are in the hands of a committee.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Marocki are the parents of a baby girl, born on Saturday, July 26, 1930.

Mr. and Mrs. Jake Holt arrived home Wednesday evening, July 30, 1930. Mrs. Holt has been visiting her mother in Drake, South Dakota, for the past three months.

Hanna

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Smith, Montebello, California, visited for a few weeks with relatives and friends here. They were the house guests of Mrs. Rachel Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Smith and daughter, Mrs. Rachel Smith and grandchildren, and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Smith motored to Hank Cardwell's ranch at Pedro on July 21st.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Schroeder and children, of Mandan, North Dakota, motored here and are visiting with Mrs. Schroeder's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Norris and children and Mrs. Jean Massey motored to Denver during vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lee motored to Cokeville, for their vacation, where they met their children, Beth and Jack, who later accompanied them to Denver.

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Among the Hanna people who spent their vacation at Thermopolis were Mr., Mrs. I. Sherratt and daughter, Doris, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Leese, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Harrison and family, Mr. Jack Pickup and children, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Crank and daughter and Mrs. Gus Collins.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hapgood and children motored to Sheridan for their vacation period.

Miss Gladys Smith, Orange, N. J., visited here with her uncle, Mr. Pat McCue, for a few weeks, then journeyed to Salt Lake City for a short sojourn.

Misses Fay and Fern Jebbins are visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John Miliken.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Chadwick and family motored to Omaha, Neb., during vacation where they met Mrs. Chadwick's sister. They returned by way of Denver.

Sympathy is extended to Mr. and Mrs. Nick Zakis in the death of their daughter Mary on July 30th.

Members of the Epworth League of the Methodist Church assisted the Rawlins Epworth League in giving a welcome program at the Epworth League Institute at Elk Mountain on Monday evening, July 28th.

Those receiving prizes for the most attractive gardens are Evan Jones, first, Chas. Ainsworth, second, and O. C. Buehler, third. These gardens are all very attractive and it was hard for the judges to decide how to rate them.

Miss Elaine Woodhead, of Sheridan, is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Leese.

Mr. Wm. Bowkett and granddaughter (Elsie Edwardson of Sheridan) are visiting relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Foley and children, of Denver, visited with Mrs. Jeane Massey, for a few days.

Mrs. Martha Woolsey had as her guests for a few days her nephew and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, also Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Slattbories and Miss Mary Stevens of Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. Joe Briggs entertained the Ladies Aid at a picnic dinner at Elk Mountain on Friday, August 1st.

Mrs. Albert Crawford of Denver, Colorado, visited with her mother and father-in-law, Mrs. and Mr. J. H. Crawford, for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hapgood and daughter and Mrs. Joe Lucas and son, Vincent, motored to Denver, returning Monday morning, August 4th. Mrs. Gladys Rodgers, of Canon City, accompanied them and will spend a few weeks here.

Tono

Mr. and Mrs. Frank O. Nelson, of Seattle, recently announced the marriage of their daughter Ellen Shirley to Mr. John Hutton Weiser, Portland, Oregon. After a short trip to points north, Mr. and Mrs. Weiser are home to their many friends in Portland. Mrs. Weiser taught at the Tono School last year.

Mr. William Sandusky, Oakland, California, visited with his brother, Mr. C. H. Sandusky, and family for a few weeks.

Mrs. Carrie Peterson, Tacoma, is staying with her daughter, Mrs. Ray Simons and family. Mrs. Peterson has been very ill but is recovering nicely.

A new gymnasium and play shed is being built on the school grounds for the Tono students.

Mr. Howard Messinger turned in his Nash touring car for a Durant six coupe.

Mr. and Mrs. Steve Androsko and family have moved to the home vacated by Pattersons, the latter to the home vacated by Porichs. Word was received in Tono that Mr. and Mrs. John Porich and family who drove by auto to Monterey, California, arrived safely and had a very enjoyable trip. They expect to make their home in California this winter.

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Mr. and Mrs. Tom Warren, daughter Elaine and son Tommie, spent their vacation in California.

Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe and Mr. and Mrs. William Yedd and family, Portland, Oregon, visited with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Yedloutschnig and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Olsen from Moscow, Idaho, and Mr. and Mrs. Olen Olson and daughter, Lorraine, of San Pedro, California, spent a few days visiting with their brother, Howard Olsen, and family. Mr. Olen Olsen is chief on the United States SS Maryland and is on a month's furlough. They all motored to West Port, Washington, where they visited with another brother, Albert, who is coast guard at that place.

Friends and relatives surprised Mr. and Mrs. Matt Erkilla at their home in Tono to help them celebrate their 25th wedding anniversary and also acted as a farewell party for the Erkillas who left early in July for Rochester, Washington, where they will make their future home. A very pleasant social evening was spent, a lovely four course luncheon being served after which they were presented with a beautiful set of Community Silver.

Mr. James Sheldon, Pisquale Pino, P. Landa, Wilbert Friend and George Paul are among those from Tono who attended the evening ball game at Seattle.

Word was received of the death of Mr. Robert Madill, Seattle, Thursday evening, July 24, after a long and lingering illness. Funeral services were held Sunday, July 27, at 2 p. m. at Buckley. Besides his wife he leaves to mourn his death six small children.

Mr. Edwin Poland, draftsman for the Kroll Map Company, Mr. Walter Poland, cashier for the Pierson-Taft Bond Company, and Mr. Ed Pocock, cashier for the Logan-Bryan Bond Company, all of Seattle, spent Saturday and Sunday with Henry Becker. While in Tono they were house guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Isaacson.

Mrs. Marvin Green and son Marvin, Port Angeles, are the guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Hudson.

Mrs. Price and son Jimmie, Seattle, spent a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Patterson. Miss Dorothy Wier, also from Seattle, is spending a few weeks with the Pattersons. Dorothy stayed with Pattersons a few years ago and attended the Tono School after which she returned to Seattle and completed her education.

Mr. and Mrs. William Martina and Mr. Alfred Martina, Enumclaw, Washington, spent a few days fishing at Quinault.

Mr. and Mrs. John Maki spent a couple of days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Matt Erkilla, at Rochester, Washington.

Mrs. Othur Onkst visited with her mother at Marshfield, Oregon, who had been on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Wigley and son, Norman, visited friends and relatives in Yakima, Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Puckett and daughter, Rebecca, and Mr. Charles and Sam Jones recently spent a week at Seaside, Oregon.

Mr. Sam Sandusky, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Sandusky, and Miss Lola Morgan, Rochester, were married at Winlock early in July, in the presence of their mothers. The young couple returned to Lakeview, Washington, where they will make their home.

Mr. John Hudson has accepted a position as scale inspector for the state of Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Patchett, Port Angeles, Washington, visited with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John K. Johnson. Mrs. Patchett prior to her marriage was Miss Fannie Johnson.

Mrs. Virgie Bob Newman from Longview, Washington, announced the marriage of her daughter, Mabel, to Mr. George Fox, late in June, at San Francisco, California. After an extended wedding trip to points of interest in the East, Mr. and Mrs. Fox will be at home to their many friends at 2085 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, California. The people of Tono will remember Mrs. Fox as the third and fourth grade teacher about eight years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Mardicott and daughters, Pearl and Mrs. Lawrence Morrel, spent a ten-day vacation touring the states of Washington and Oregon.

Mr. Nelo Norman, former Tono resident, was married in Seattle on Thursday, June 19th. Nelo graduated from the Tono school and from the Tenino high school after which he went to Seattle and learned the engraving business at which he is working at the present time.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Smith and family have moved to Wabash, Washington, where Mr. Smith bought an interest in the mine.

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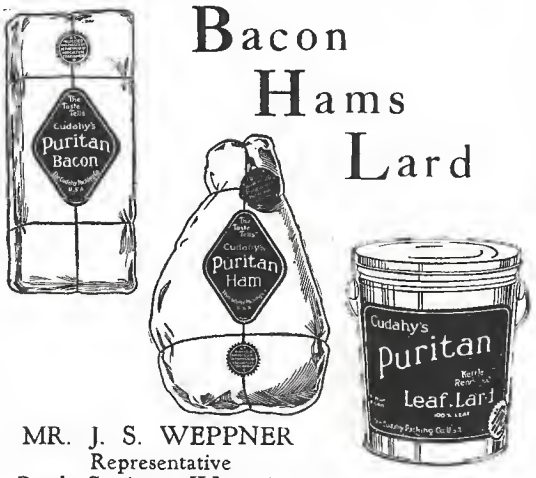

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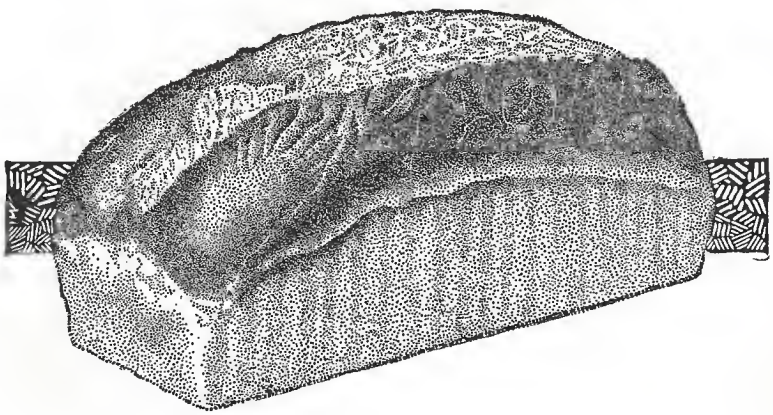

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